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USSR Report

POLITICAL AND SOCIOLOGICAL AFFAIRS

No. 1455

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INTERNATIONAL

HIGH ARMS SPENDING HARMS U.S. COMPETITIVENESS WITH EEC, JAPAN

Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 27 Jun 83 p 6

[Article by G. Skorov: "The Heavy Burden of Arms: "The Military-Economic Politics of Washington"]

[Excerpt] In the past 10 years, the U.S. share of world exports has declined by almost one-fourth. Six of these 10 years were under Republican and 4 under Democratic administrations. The competitiveness of American goods is declining. Foreign companies have succeeded in solidly entering the U.S. internal market. According to the calculations of BUSINESS WEEK the total loss to the United States as a result of a weakening of its position in the world market is estimated at 125 billion dollars and at least 2 million jobs.

The reason for the relative lagging of the U.S. from the two other centers of imperialist competition--Western Europe and Japan--mainly involve the uneven development of capitalism in the present era, which was sharply intensified under the conditions of the scientific-technical revolution. Concurrently, the U.S.'s loss of world supremacy in a number of economic fields is to a great extent also explained by the steadily increasing arms expenditures. This has made it possible for Seymour Melman, professor at Columbia University, to entitle one of his books "The Permanent War Economy." This title has not only not lost its sinister meaning, but, on the contrary, has experienced a renaissance with the coming to power of the Reagan administration.

In English there is a saying: "You can't have your cake and eat it too." Applied to the economy, the social sphere and rearmament, its meaning is very simple: resources spent for military preparations cannot be used for economic development and the improvement of the social situation.

In the U.S. one often hears that arms expenditures are only a small share of the GNP--around 6 percent or somewhat less. The Reagan administration has set a target to raise them to 7-8 percent. Those in favor of conducting policy from a position of strength, who set the tone in Washington today, point out that during the past half century in the U.S. military expenditures as a share of GNP have repeatedly been considerably higher: 9 percent during the Vietnam War, 13 percent during the Korean War, and around 40 percent during World War II. One can see, they state, what reserves there are for increasing armaments in the United States. There are, of course, reserves, but it would be a profound error to assume that it is possible to avoid serious consequences in the process.

From the end of World War II to President Reagan's accession to power (1946-1980) the United States has spent 4.2 trillion dollars (1980 prices) on armaments. If one adds to this sum the 1.6 trillion figure, or according to new estimates, a sum of about 2 trillion dollars, that the U.S. plans to spend during 1981-1986 in accordance with the "rearmament" program proposed by President Reagan, then one obtains a figure the magnitude of which is closer to astronomical than terrestrial reality--more than 6 trillion dollars.

Let us compare this figure with the total reproducible national wealth of the U.S. This includes the value of all productive and nonproductive capital, including the property of the general public, but minus the value of land as non-reproducible wealth. According to the latest available data it is 7.8 trillion dollars in 1980 prices.

When one places these figures--6 and 7.8 trillion dollars--side by side, some things with respect to the economic difficulties experienced by the U.S., England, and some of the other nations enthusiastically participating in the senseless arms race start to become clear.

Can one, over a little less than four decades, toss to the wind what is today the equivalent of four-fifths of the national wealth and not have serious consequences? Is not this one of the reasons for the origin of the considerable disproportions in the U.S. economy, the slowdown in capital accumulation, the transformation of inflation into a chronic disease which threatens to break out with renewed force at any time, and for many of the other disturbances of the reproduction process? Isn't it true that in rejecting the actually existing military parity between the two systems, and vainly attempting to regain the status of "great military power No 1," the U.S. is, unnoticed to itself, losing many of the characteristics of "great economic power No 1"?

In comparing the economic development of the U.S., Western Europe and Japan, Professor J. K. Galbraith came to the following rather interesting conclusion: "Very recently the competitive position of America has weakened, especially in comparison to the FRG and Japan. One would like to think that we are not more stupid than the West Germans or the Japanese. America's raw material and energy base is not only not worse, but much better. The Federal Republic spends more per capita on social needs than does the U.S., while Japan spends somewhat less. The difference is that the FRG and Japan use their capital to a greater extent to replace old enterprises producing civilian goods with newer and better enterprises. The United States, however, spends much more of its capital on military applications which are either fruitless or have limited industrial applications." It is difficult to raise any objections to this.

With an approach to the consumption of natural resources such as that which has predominated in the U.S. during most of the postwar period, it is not at all surprising that the American economy's key problems remain unsolved, while the average annual growth has slowly but steadily declined since the end of the 1960's.

This will happen as long as preference is given to military preparations, and as long as the American economy is loaded down with the burden of rearmament.

This is beginning to be seen with greater clarity by many Americans, including political figures, who have a more realistic view of the situation in the international arena. They understand the ruinous nature and danger of the arms race, the irreversible character of processes taking place in the world, and the necessity and mutual advantage of peaceful coexistence between states with different social structures.

As far as the Soviet Union is concerned, it is not an advocate of competition in the military area, which has been thrust upon it by imperialism. The Soviet people have a firm belief that in the final account socialism will show its advantages under conditions of peaceful competition with capitalism. The USSR is actively striving to reduce the level of arms and military expenditures on both sides, and to start disarmament. This would be a great benefit to all countries and peoples.

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INTERNATIONAL

COMMENTARIES MARK 22D ANNIVERSARY OF FRIENDSHIP TREATY WITH DPRK

Soviet Aid Recalled

Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 7 Jul 83 p 4

[Article by PRAVDA Correspondent V. Razuvayev in Pyongyang: "On a Firm Basis"]

[Excerpts] It is 22 years since the day when the Treaty of Friendship, Cooperation and Mutual Assistance was signed in Moscow between the Soviet Union and the DPRK. The treaty was an important contribution to the further consolidation of our peoples' traditional friendship. It formed the basis for the extensive development of all-round relations between the two countries.

This dispatch tells about one aspect of Soviet-Korean cooperation.

Hardworking, courageous people inhabit the "Land of Morning Freshness" — which is what the Koreans call their motherland. The people's selfless labor and the deep transformations that have taken place in the ancient land have radically changed its image. The once-backward colony has changed within a historically short period into a socialist state whose people, under the leadership of the Workers Party of Korea (WPK), are confidently developing industry and agriculture.

The Korean working people's path toward the new life was cleared by the Soviet Army. In Pyongyang, Sinuiju, Chongjin, and other cities there are memorials erected in honor of Soviet soldiers who died fighting for the freedom of the people of Korea. There are also new symbols in the land testifying to our peoples' fraternity. These are the industrial enterprises built with the assistance of or in cooperation with the Soviet Union, and they include the Pyongyang heat and electric power station, the Supung hydroelectric power station, the Chonjin metallurgical plant imeni Kim Cha'ek, the Hungnam mineral fertilizer combine, the cement plant in Madong, and the textile combine and the motor vehicle battery plant in Pyongyang. There are more than 60 of them, and they are justly regarded as the backbone of the republic's industry.

The friendship and equitable cooperation between our countries' peoples became the basis on which the Korean working people were able to overcome the consequences of the colonial past and the devastation caused by the American aggression unleashed against the DPRK in the summer of 1950. This cooperation continues to expand, promoting the growth of the production forces and a swifter

resolution of the important national economic tasks by both sides. Trade between our countries is increasing every year. In return for the goods it requires, the DPRK is increasing ferrous and nonferrous rolled metal, magnesite clinker, machine building products, building materials, and chemical and light industry goods deliveries to the Soviet Union. Scientific-technical cooperation has reached a new level, and cultural exchanges are being expanded.

These mutually advantageous and equitable relations are proving fruitful for the republic. Take, for instance, Pukchang. Fifteen years ago hardly anybody knew the name of this mountain settlement. At the end of the sixties the construction of the country's biggest thermal power station started with Soviet assistance there. Now the Korean builders together with Soviet engineers on the spot are planning to commission the 16th and last power unit by the end of this year. When it goes into service the station's capacity will reach 1.6 million kilowatts.

The power industry is a sector which provides a particularly vivid example of the fruitfulness of the DPRK's cooperation with our country. Even back in the first postwar years Soviet specialists helped to rebuild the Supung hydro-electric power station. They took part in the construction of the thermal power stations in Pyongyang and Unggi. Now another heat and electric power station is being built in Chongjin, the city of metal workers. Thermal power stations built with Soviet technical assistance account for more than half of all the electricity produced in the republic.

Our country is assisting the DPRK also in the resolution of most important problems in other sectors—metallurgy, machine building, the chemical industry, coal mining, and light industry. Among the enterprises which are being built with the Soviet Union's assistance is also the aluminium plant in Pukchang, whose buildings stand among green hills not far from the power station.

The production of aluminum is a new sector in the DPRK's industry. And the Pukchang plant is its first major enterprise. Many technicians and engineers, including Plant Director Kho En Sen have undergone practical training at similar enterprises in Bratsk and Novokuznetsk. They are full of praise for the Soviet specialists working on the site, who are passing on their experience in the construction of industrial projects of this kind.

"I came from Bratsk," says one of them, Viktor Raguzin, a specialist in the installation and lining of electrolytic baths and electric furnaces. "There is complete understanding between our Korean friends and ourselves. We search for the most effective options and often we use new technical solutions. This makes for higher labor productivity and quality of installation work..."

The Soviet people and all the DPRK's friends rejoice sincerely at the Korean working people's achievements in the implementation of the program outlined by the WPK for building the new life. The DPRK's peaceful creative labor, freedom and independence are reliably guaranteed by the Treaty of Friendship, Cooperation and Mutual Assistance. This document also contains a provision for joint efforts for the purpose of consolidating both states' defense might, defending themselves against imperialist aggression, and also preserving and consolidating peace on the Korean peninsula.

The building of socialism is taking place in complex conditions on Korean soil. For almost four decades Korea has been divided, and the main obstacle in the way of its peaceful reunification has been and remains the presence of U.S. troops in South Korea. The government and the public of the DPRK are persistent and consistent in their efforts to achieve a peaceful unification of North and South.

These efforts are appreciated and understood by all those who are truly interested in peace and security in that region. Now, when an international month of solidarity with the Korean people's struggle for the withdrawal of the U.S. troops from South Korea and the unification of the country on a peaceful and democratic basis is taking place in the Soviet Union and a number of other countries, I have had occasion repeatedly to hear words of appreciation for the Soviet people's fraternal assistance and solidarity with the Korean patriots' just struggle.

Plants Built With Soviet Help

Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 7 Jul 83 p 5

[Report by IZVESTIYA Correspondent Ye. Bolotin in Pyongyang: "Tested By Time"]

[Text] When I was planning to go the provincial center of Pukchang I searched for it in vain on a geographical chart of Korea published only a few years ago. The city owes its recent birth to Soviet-Korean economic cooperation. The largest electric power station in the country, the Pukchan Thermal Electric Power Station [TEPS] can serve as one of the most vivid symbols of the fraternal friendship between our nations, which grows stronger every day.

The first group of Soviet designers and builders, which consisted of nearly 100 people, arrived here in 1965. In four years, a 100,000 kilowatt-capacity power unit was providing current to the country's cities and populated areas both near and far. Since that time 14 more gatherings were held to celebrate the startup of another unit. In March of this year the capacity of the Pukchang TEPS reached 1.5 million kilowatts. On the scale of North Korea, and not only in this country, the new thermal electric power station can be numbered among the power engineering giants, especially so in view of the fact that construction of the plant is continuing.

Together with Son In Gir, chief engineer of the TEPS, we stand above the huge foundation for the future 16th power unit. By all appearances, the construction work here is completely finished. Son In Gir confirms: "Soon we'll be able to commence installation of the turbine and generator. The entire complex of equipment was delivered from the Soviet Union on time. Barnaul supplies us with the boilers, Khar'kov the turbines, the Leningrad 'Elektrosila' plant supplies the generators, and Zaporozh'ye the transformers..."

While visiting the DPRK's largest enterprises I invariably heard words of gratitude from our Korean friends for the fraternal aid which the specialists from the Soviet Union are rendering to the Korean people in building the material-technical base of socialism. Tens and hundreds of Soviet workers and technical-engineering specialists have been awarded the orders and medals of the DPRK.

The sixteenth power unit at the Pukchang TEPS will be put into operation by the end of the year.

After the Pukchang TEPS I visited two more enterprises which are being erected with the aid of the USSR—a plant for small electric motors and insulated wire in Pyongyang, which are located under the same roof. We were escorted by Tsoy Ze Dok, chief engineer of the combined enterprise, and Kim Chen Sin, chief of the assembly shop.

The latest automatic and semiautomatic equipment has been installed in the spacious, well-lighted shops, including lathes with digital programmed control. Construction was begun at the plants in 1978, and at the end of the past year they already produced their initial production—electric motors for refrigerators, washing machines, hand power tools, and coiled copper wire of various diameters.

While the planned capacities of the plants are being assimilated, they are simultaneously being expanded, and a variety of technological equipment is being supplied from the Soviet Union. At the present time 2,000 workers and specialists are working at the combined enterprise, but in two or three years there will be 3,600 people working here. The staff is youthful—the average age does not exceed 25 years.

In the tool shop we became acquainted with Ro Bon Chol and Kim Men Ok, who are outstanding workers and innovators. Ro looks like a mere boy, although they told me he's already 20 years old. After two years of study and work under the supervision of Tsoy Sun Rok, an experienced master tool maker, he achieved perfection in the manufacturing of dies. We call such workers "Master with Golden Hands".

Kim Men Ok came to the plant after secondary school. And she did not apply for a job on the assembly line, where a lot of girls work, but at a lathe. Her choice of a "man's" profession turned out well. Kim is presently the leader in socialist competition among lathe operators, and she is assigned the manufacture of the most complicated parts. Following her example, many girls have traded their jobs as assemblers and die-makers for more creative work—they have taken their positions as lathe, milling-machine and drill-press operators.

In the 22 years in which the Soviet-Korean treaty has been in effect, dozens of large industrial enterprises were built in the DPRK with the technical and economic assistance of the Soviet Union. And the mutually-profitable and equitable cooperation is expanding year by year. The regular 18th session of the Soviet-Korean Intergovernmental Consulting Commission on Economic and Scientific-Technical Questions was held in Pyongyang in May. Along with the current questions, the prospects for further development and deepening of business relations between the two fraternal nations were discussed. Agreement was reached on expanding the flagship of the metallurgy industry—the imeni Kim Chak plant; on completing construction of a shop for deoxidizing copper at the Namp'o nonferrous metals plant; on putting into operation the first power unit at the Chongjin TEPS in the current year; and on supplying equipment for the Anju coal mine. While the joint commission was in session, the Soviet government delegation headed by Deputy Chairman of the USSR Council

of Ministers, N.V. Talyzin visited the Pyongsan ball bearing plant, the start-up of which is planned for 1984. With the help of our specialists it is being equipped with the very latest equipment of Soviet manufacture, including more than 30 automatic lines. The project envisages annual production of 10 million ball bearings of two hundred types and sizes, from gigantic to miniatures.

The all-round cooperation of the USSR and the DPRK, and the Soviet and Korean peoples, based on an agreement concluded 22 years ago, has made a major contribution, both on an economic plane and also in the matter of preserving the peace in the Far East. The Soviet Union undeviatingly stands up for the government and the people of the DPRK in their efforts toward a peaceful unification of their motherland, and against the presence of American troops on the territory of South Korea.

In these days the Soviet people sends the fraternal Korean people hearty greetings and wishes for success in building socialism.

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INTERNATIONAL

WEST USES MARX TO COMBAT MARXISM

Moscow ZHURNALIST in Russian No 5, May 83 pp 41-43

[Article by Semen Gurevich, doctor of historical sciences, professor: "In the Battle of Ideas"; passages rendered in all capital letters printed in boldface in source]

[Text] In one of last year's editions of the Paris newspaper MONDE the entire second page was occupied by materials on Karl Marx. On it were a review of a new biography, notes on a volume of correspondence between Marx and Engels which had been published, an article on Marx' views on the state....

What is this? Didn't the publishers and editors of a newspaper which is known by its by no means leftist views engage in the propagandizing of Marxism? Chance? An error, those guilty of which received their "deserts?..."

Nothing like it. Well-schooled journalists of MONDE do not permit themselves such errors. And it is not chance: in looking through the complete set of the newspaper, we find in it materials mentioning Marx and Engels and references to "Capital" and others of his works. Nor does MONDE differ in this regard from other similar periodicals--French, West German, English, and American.

There is no longer any need to be surprised by this. "Marx and Marxism"--in recent years this subject has become a constant one both in the bourgeois mass media and in the works of bourgeois theoreticians published by publishing houses. The number of various collections and monographs devoted to the founders of Marxism and the theory which they worked out is growing rapidly. No less attention is devoted to Lenin and Leninism. Television and radio of the FRG conduct lecture cycles devoted to Marxism and Leninism. The BBC and "Voice of America" are just a little behind them.

How Marxologists "Defend" Marxism

In recent decades, in the West a theoretical-ideological trend has developed which is called Marxology. Typical of it are anticommunism, anti-Sovietism, and...anti-Marxism. Yes, before us is a regular paradox of history: people who have set for themselves the task of refuting Marxism and Leninism are forced publicly to turn to ...the authority of Marx.

Despite the outward paradoxicality of this phenomenon, there is nothing puzzling in it. The emergence and formulation of Marxism's first ideas caused a sharp reaction in the bourgeois camp. The emergence of Marxism as an harmonious, truly scientific theory in the public arena led to a genuine ideological storm. Bourgeois philosophers, sociologists, and economists conducted a furious attack on Marxism and its creators. It could not be otherwise: Marxism represented a complete negation of the entire system of old notions on human society, notions so usual and convenient for those who dominated in an exploiter society. But, as the young Marx wittily noted, a struggle against any phenomenon is the first form of its recognition, recognition of its reality and strength. The open struggle against Marxism led only to the rapid spread of its ideas. All attempts to refute them ended in failure. The simple truth which Lenin capaciously formulated was confirmed: "Marx' teaching is all-powerful, therefore it is correct."

The opponents of Marxism were also compelled to acknowledge this in some measure. Perhaps, this was expressed in its most striking form by a professor of political science at the University of California, Robert Besson. Publishing a book under the title "Why Marxism?" several years ago, he tried to provide an answer to the question of reasons for the success of the theory which is odious to him. In the heat of the polemic, the author was forced to make a curious admission. "Marxism is a very important part of the political atmosphere almost everywhere," he wrote. "Marxism-Leninism is the only political movement of a world-wide nature." And further he stated with bitterness that Marxism "fills the lives of people with meaning and gives the personality a lofty goal" and it "allots to each separate personality its place in the great historical process."

Life itself forces the enemies of social progress to recognize the might of Marxism-Leninism. As the General Secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, Yu. V. Andropov, writes, "open to everything better and advanced that is in contemporary science and culture, today it is at the center of the world's spiritual life and is reigning over the minds of millions and millions of people."

Evaluating the situation and results of their activity, the anti-Marxists changed tactics. No, they did not completely abandon direct attacks on Marxism. But it was also necessary to work out new, more refined procedures for the struggle with the hated teaching and more insidious methods to undermine the effectiveness of its ideas. Mimicry seemed to be the most promising--the possibilities which it disclosed for ideological sabotage against Marxism, so to say, from within attracted them. And disclosed again was the perspicacity of Lenin who, back at the beginning of the century, characterized the essence of the new tactic of the opponents of communist ideology: "The dialectics of history are such that the theoretical victory of Marxism compels its enemies to DISGUISE THEMSELVES as Marxists."

They "disguise themselves" as Marxists in various ways. Sometimes they only "try on" the new uniform. Others try to fit it carefully to their figure and then they parade in it--to the surprise of their associates. The most impudent do not even consider it necessary to hide the fact that they are only engaged in camouflage. Thus, one Gunther Barch who published in NEUE GESELLSCHAFT an article permeated with the spirit of anticommunism and anti-Sovietism, entitled it: "Whip Communism With its Own Weapons." "Convinced communists, of course, cannot be reached by Western arguments," he wrote. "Only Marxist arguments embarrass communists, confuse

them, and force them to ponder." But such frank statements are now not encountered frequently. Anti-Marxists prefer not to expose themselves and are working purposefully and persistently. Some read Marx to find contradictions--if not between his statements, then between his conclusions and contemporary public practice. Others are studying his works, striving to discover something useful in them--for organizers of capitalist construction or for directors of imperialist propaganda. It is not without reason that a three-volume manual was recently published in Munich, "Marxism for Managers," in which the managers of capitalist enterprises become acquainted with some aspects of Marxian theory of political economy!

They usually begin with "recognition" of his services, with compliments about him as an important theoretician who "divined" "some regular laws" of the development of society. "They recognize everything" in Marx--his greatness as a thinker, the stupendous force of his logic, his contribution to the development of political economy, "everything" except for...his teaching about the class struggle, about the historic role of the proletariat, and about the inevitable change of social formations and the transition from capitalism to socialism. Thus they attempt to emasculate the revolutionary essence of Marxism and remove from it the main thing which comprises its core.

In the battle of ideas which has now encompassed the entire world, no little significance is had by the battle for Marx' creative heritage. Several lines of the falsification and distortion of Marxism by contemporary bourgeois theoreticians can be distinguished.

One of them leads into history. It is manifested in the striving to "squeeze out" Marx into the past. "Recognizing" his services in the knowledge of several regular laws of society's development, they try to prove that this knowledge had significance only for past stages of human history and that it has already "become obsolete" in the contemporary era. They assert that contemporary capitalism has so changed that Marx' teaching on the class struggle and on the insurmountable antagonistic contradictions between the proletariat and the bourgeoisie "have gone out of date" and that there will be class peace in the "single industrial society" being formed..

Another direction in the falsification of Marxism is "theoretical." Oh, how its representatives extol the services of Marx who made an "inestimable contribution" to the development of political economy, sociology, and other social sciences. But how passionately these "theoreticians" deny the significance of the practical conclusions from Marx' premises, how assiduously they sever the "pure" Marxist theory from its ideology, first of all from the ideas of scientific communism, and how persistently they contrast the "true" theory of Marx with "erroneous" revolutionary practice which "distorts" it.

One of the most insidious procedures for distorting Marxism is the striving to tear to pieces the single line of its development and to break it up into several stages which allegedly are not interconnected so as then to contrast one with another. And so "early" Marx is contrasted with the "later," "mature" Marx. Marx' scientific views are contrasted with the statements of Engels, asserting that the latter "digressed" from "true" Marxism. And they tirelessly repeat that Lenin's teaching has "nothing in common" with Marxism. That fact, proven by the course of social development, that Leninism is Marxism of the contemporary era and the creative development of the ideas of Marx and Engels at a new historic stage especially infuriates

Marxologists. All anti-Marxists and revisionists, whatever "new" theories they may advance, close ranks under the slogan, "Back to the authentic--true-- Marx!" They "protect" Marx from Lenin and "guard" Marxism from Leninism....

In recent years, a new--psychoanalytical--direction has arisen in Marxology. Historians and psychoanalysts--Werner Blumenberg, Walter Morgenthauer, Arnold Kuntzli, and others--seem to be competing in searches for psychological motives in the activity of Marx and in the analysis of various aspects of his character. A subjective approach to Marx' personality should facilitate finding shortcomings and contradictions of Marxism.

It was noted long ago that narrow-minded people adore digging in the dirty linen of geniuses. Oh, obviously what a delight it is--to look for spots on the underwear of a great person! You are convinced that a person who is great in some way does not even differ from you. But the bourgeois psychoanalysts who are "studying" the life of Marx also have other, secret motives and goals--also to defame the theory which he created. Therefore, the opponents of Marx--right up to our time--looked for negative features in his character just as indefatigably.

More than a century ago, the book by E. Mueller-Telling, "A Premonition of the Future Dictatorship of Marx and Engels in Germany," was published in Cologne. A petty bourgeois fellow-traveller of the revolution who placed correspondence from Vienna in the NEUE RHEINISCHE ZEITUNG [New Rhine Newspaper] and then a renegade who was driven out of the London Union of German Workers for unscrupulousness and slander, Telling attacked Marx and Engels with a fury. He intermixed infamous antisemitic attacks with accusations against Marx of despotism and the striving for domination over the German workers. The writings of contemporary bourgeois psychoanalysts about Marx have not gone to far from the works of Telling. They differ, perhaps, only by the fact that the latest "insights" of psychoanalytical "science" are now used for the attainment of those same old goals more subtly and not as openly.

A considerable and rapidly growing portion of this literature is made up of works with a racist and nationalist trend. No, now they no longer decide to repeat directly the malediction about Marx--it is not the time. But in return, Jean Ellenstein, whose book about Marx was so publicized by MONDE, and many other Marxologists accuse Marx of...antisemitism just as emotionally, for example. And at the same time the Austrian Albert Massichek, the German Ernst Lesser, and others, in speculating on Marx' national origin, "prove" the absolute opposite--Marx, in their words, is the direct successor of the biblical prophets, a contemporary talmudist, and the new Messiah.

It is not easy for a person who is not too well acquainted with the biography and works of the founder of Marxism to understand all this pseudo-scientific literature and comprehend how hypocritical and false are the statements which so loudly extol Marx and smear him just as loudly.

Was Marx a Journalist?

What kind of a question is this?--says our reader. And he recalls the names of the newspapers and journals which Marx directed or to which he contributed. Perhaps

he names the titles of his famous articles and pamphlets--"June Revolution," "Exploits of the Hohenzollerns," "Lord Palmerston...." Of course, Marx was not only a scientist of genius and a great proletarian leader, but also a celebrated journalist and outstanding publicist.

However, Marxologists are even trying in every way to muddle this question, too. And it is not by chance that the sharpest struggle is now raging around the publicist heritage of Marx. His theoretical-publicist works--"The Class Struggle in France," "The 18th Brumaire of Louis Bonaparte," and others and hundreds of his articles, reviews, and pamphlets which comprise several volumes in the collection of his works do not let the enemies of socialism and democracy sleep peacefully even now. For them, it is a dangerous heritage. A considerable portion of Marx' publications have become part of the capital of revolutionary proletarian publicism for ever. They have not lost their timeliness and keenness even in our time. On the contrary,--such is the fate of the works of a true genius,--with the passage of time the publicist masterpieces of Marx sound ever louder and more topical. The experience of Marx the publicist is receiving more and more significance for progressive journalists. The bourgeois ideologists have something on which to become thoughtful.... And if at first they tried simply to ignore Marx' journalistic activity, now even here they are forced to change to another tactic. And here they pull on "Marxist" clothing. And of course, they "prove" that the Lenin teaching of a new type of press and of the significance of the proletarian press as a political weapon of the Communist Party, they say, distorts the ideas of Marx concerning the tasks of progressive journalism.

And really, the bourgeois ideologists "accept" Marx' statements themselves about the regular laws of the development and functioning of the press as a means for the class, political struggle and about its party nature only in that part and to that degree to which they can use them in the polemics with the worker, communist press which stands on positions of proletarian internationalism. It is not by chance that all contemporary revisionists are so attentive to the early articles of the young Marx. It is namely here, in his ideas concerning the necessity of freedom for a progressive press and the struggle against reactionary censorship, that they are trying to find arguments, striving to dispute the Lenin requirements for party leadership of the press. Wresting quotations from the text of Marx publications, tearing them from specific historical conditions, and distorting their true content they declare the result obtained by such methods to be the everlasting and immutable truth. The system of views of the founders of Marxism on the role, tasks, and nature of proletarian, party journalism which was formed later, in the course of the founders' entire life, is interpreted as a "step backward" and as "a repudiation of what has been attained."

The striving of the Marxologists to separate Marx the theoretician from Marx the publicist is manifested most strongly in the field of journalism. Because it is namely here that the organic unity of Marxist theory and revolutionary practice is graphically revealed. Because Marxist-Leninist, communist publicism is also one of the aspects of this practice which emerges from the tenets of a truly scientific theory.

Marx' publicist activity seemingly was unnoticed for a long time. In discussing his life, the bourgeois biographers D. Spargo, I. Berlin, and others mentioned Marx'

collaboration on the RHEINISCHE ZEITUNG [Rhine Newspaper] and the American NEW YORK TRIBUNE and they restricted themselves to this. It would be useless to seek their evaluations of the role of Marx' publicist statements in the life of German society or in the development of the revolutionary movement--they obviously avoided this subject. Let us note that even for our time the selectivity of the bourgeois writers and journalists in the illumination of the stages of Marx' biography which are connected with his journalistic activity is typical. Devoting certain attention to his first publicist experiences, they demonstratively ignore his role as the editor and leading publicist of the NEUE RHEINISCHE ZEITUNG as well as the journal of the same name, and other proletarian periodicals in which he participated actively. Of course, for it is namely in these publications in the period of the bourgeois-democratic revolution of 1848-1849 in Germany that Marx' talent as a remarkable proletarian publicist reached its culmination. Many of his publicist masterpieces were created at that time and the ideas of the role of the communist press as the propagandist of revolutionary theory and the organizer of the proletarian masses were embodied in reality for the first time.

However, as the authority of Marxism increased in the world and ever broader masses of readers became acquainted with Marx' works, it became more and more difficult to ignore his journalistic activity. Anti-Marxists had to shift their emphasis. And one more of the many false legends spread by bourgeois ideologists about the founders of Marxism arose.

Its beginning was made back by Arnold Rüge--a German petty-bourgeois publicist who edited the journal DEUTSCH-FRANZÖSISCHE JAHRBÜCHER [German-French Yearbook] with Marx in Paris in 1844. As is known, after the publication of the sole, double edition of the journal, Marx broke with Rüge over basic ideological disagreements. The vexed Rüge began to spread slanderous rumors about his co-editor, declaring that he had no abilities as a journalist, that he undertakes too much at one time but is unable to finish it, and so forth. Since then, this motive has become constant in the writings of bourgeois authors about Marx. Again and again, they vary the allegations that journalism was a forced occupation for Marx, that it hampered him, and that he wrote for newspapers and journals only in the quest of means for existence. Kunzli, whom we already know, tries to pull the same thoughts through in "psychography"--the biography of Marx--serving them in a "finer" sauce, however. Intermixing slander about Marx with recognition of his genius abilities, he tries to preserve the appearance of objectivity and even declares that Marx was a "volcanic writer" and that already one of his first articles--on debates in the Rhine landtag on freedom of the press--showed him to all the world as an outstanding political-philosophical publicist.

After this, the bourgeois author begins the main thing. No, he does not deny that Marx was actively engaged in journalism. He only asserts that the publicist creativity of the revolutionary thinker bore an "exceptional" character and that the methods of his journalist work had nothing in common with the practice adopted in "usual" editorial boards. In fact, it is impossible for the Marxologist to agree with the fact that Marx, just as Engels, and then Lenin, was able to create articles which exerted the strongest influence on the masses even under the most difficult conditions. Here concoctions to the effect that Marx was an "aristocrat in journalism," that he allegedly was devoid of the most important sources of information, not being in parliament, not meeting with state figures, and limiting his acquaintance to a narrow circle of his friends and followers, and that, finally, he did not even

try at all for journalist earnings as all other, "regular" journalists were also spread in the press and scientific studies. He, they said, "did not have to bear the burden of journalistic daily labor" but "sat by himself at home and read newspapers and books."

Well, an objective truth unexpectedly shows through the lies and slandering of Marx.

Yes, Marx also remained a genius in publicism. Already for this reason he was sharply distinguished among other representatives of this profession. And not only for this reason. He actually was distinguished in principle from the bourgeois journalists who surrounded him in everything--goals, tasks, direction, nature of his journalistic activity, and the forms and methods of his work. He had nothing in common with these hunters of sensations who were ready to waive their conscience for the sake of a fee and who obtained news by all legal and illegal methods. They are also "regular" journalists for the bourgeois ideologists. Clearly, Marx had nothing to do with them. Just as Engels, he was a publicist who consciously placed his pen at the service of the interests of the most advanced class in history--the revolutionary proletariat. And the main thing in which Marx was infinitely superior to any bourgeois journalist was the possibility to illuminate specific facts and situations with the light of the scientific theory which he created jointly with Engels and which permitted him to know the essence and significance of social phenomena and processes and to forecast the development of society.

As regards the fabrications of Marx' "aristocratism" and the absence of his necessity to earn his bread with his articles, anyone acquainted with his biography will catch the bourgeois slanderers in a lie. Not many of the journalists who were Marx' contemporaries were subjected to such brutal exploitation as he experienced, for example, during his 10-year collaboration on the NEW YORK TRIBUNE. But even at the time of the most difficult material deprivations he did not yield to the pressure of the bourgeois publishers and editors and did not waive his principles.

The assertion concerning Marx' lack of reliable sources of information is just as spurious. Actually, he did not haunt the thresholds of the offices of bourgeois intriguers and state figures and did not interview titled personages, and really he had no need for this. The leader of the world proletariat, he was linked to life by thousands of ties which bourgeois journalists wittingly could not have. During the revolution, he travelled to various cities of Germany and Austria, met with democratic figures, deputies of national assemblies, and leaders of proletarian organizations, and he spoke at popular festivals and meetings. He maintained personal contacts and conducted correspondence with many participants of the worker movement and editors of socialist newspapers and journals in European countries and across the ocean.

Directing the editorial board of NEUE RHEINISCHE ZEITUNG and the Cologne Workers' Union in 1848-1849, he constantly met with the proletariat, keenly listening to their opinion on events which had occurred and studying their life and interests. Marx developed and strengthened these contacts with the workers during his entire life. He studied the proletarian and bourgeois press, reading German, English, French, Russian, and Italian newspapers which the post delivered to his home. He received from all possible sources a wealth of comprehensive information which, generalizing and subjecting to analysis, he used in his publicist articles. He played a tremendous role in the establishment of the proletarian press and made an inestimable contribution to the history of communist publicism.

The significance of Marx' publicist heritage, just as of his scientific works, is only growing with time. The lessons from his publicist skill are finding ever greater value--many thousands of communist journalists and propagandists are learning from them. Therefore, the acuteness of the ideological struggle around this heritage is also increasing--the attempts of the anticommunists to deprive it of the explosive force contained in it and to muffle the effectiveness of the conclusions to which Marx came are becoming more and more persistent.

These attempts are doomed to failure. History itself confirms the truth of the ideas expressed by Marx in his theoretical works and used with such success in his publicist articles. It also confirms the permanent significance of the experience and traditions of Marx' publicist creativity which subsequently were enriched and multiplied by his followers and successors, first of all by Lenin and his comrades-in-arms--publicists of the Lenin school.

This experience and these traditions and the entire journalist and publicist heritage of the founders of Marxism-Leninism are our priceless property.

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CSO: 1830/359

INTERNATIONAL

ARBATOV: SUCCESS AT START, TNF TALKS LINKED

Moscow APN DAILY REVIEW in English 11 Aug 83 pp 1-4

["'Illusions of Nuclear Superiority'--A Discussion Broadcast by Soviet TV"]

[Excerpts] Moscow, August 10 (TASS)--A discussion on the subject "Illusions of Nuclear Superiority" has been broadcast by Soviet television today. The discussion has been held within the framework of the third congress of the International Physicians for the Prevention of Nuclear War. The congress was held in the Dutch town of Noordwijkerhout from June 18 to 21, this year.

Taking part in the discussion were Prime-Minister Olof Palme of Sweden; Egon Bahr, chairman of a subcommission of the FRG's Bundestag; Academician Georgy Arbatov, deputy to the USSR Supreme Soviet; and Retired Admiral Noel Gayler, member of the board of directors of the American Committee on East-West Accord, former chief of the U.S. Pacific Command.

An introductory speech in the telecast was made by Soviet Academician Yevgeny Chazov.

The discussion has demonstrated the concern of political figures and scientists from various countries over the growth of international tension of late and over the stockpiling of nuclear weapons in the world through the fault of the USA.

Soviet Academician Georgy Arbatov said during the discussion: "We must fully realize and I think everyone realizes how serious and even threatening the situation is. Talks between the USSR and the USA are in a deadlock. And don't believe anyone who will try to convince you of the opposite. We have learned about the first test of an MX missile on Marshall Islands. But apart from the MX, it is planned to deploy sea-launched and land-based cruise missiles already next year. Plans are extensive. They also include B-1 and Stealth bombers, Trident-2 missiles and even a fantastic anti-missile system."

Admiral Gayler, Georgy Arbatov said, can notice that Soviet weapons exist, too. I do not intend to deny this and I think that there are no good nuclear weapons. Any nuclear weapons--Western, Eastern or any other--are bad. But, if the other side deploys a new weapon, we shall do everything within our

power to create it, too. That may occur in three, four or five years' time but that will be done, Georgy Arbatov emphasized.

Today we speak of illusions, the Soviet academician went on to say. One of them--and, to my mind, the Americans entertain it--is that success at the talks on limiting and reducing strategic arms is possible even with utter failure of the talks on nuclear arms in Europe. This is wrong. If hundreds of new U.S. nuclear missiles are deployed in Europe, they will be medium-range weapons only to the Americans. To us those will be strategic weapons, very much like Minuteman-2, Polaris, Poseidon or Trident missiles.

In Europe, as it seems to me, Georgy Arbatov said, another illusion is obtaining. Many Europeans believe that with the deployment of U.S. missiles the Russians will become more yielding and that is not true either. If deployment begins, it will become much more difficult for the two sides to do anything even politically. I am afraid that if deployment is started, the process of arms limitation talks will stop, at least, for some time.

Now a few words about the illusion of nuclear superiority. I think it is very dangerous, Georgy Arbatov said. It can exist only alongside other illusions, for example, the illusion that it is possible to conduct a nuclear war and win it. Only believing in that, one can seek nuclear superiority in the present situation. The Soviet Union's attitude to the idea of nuclear superiority is well-known: we consider it impossible to achieve superiority and senseless to strive for it. The point here is not only in our kind nature. I draw your attention to facts--we had to pursue the Americans, and we did not even think of superiority either in 1945, or in the fifties, sixties and seventies, the Soviet academician pointed out.

(TASS, August 10. In full.)
Translated by TASS.

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INTERNATIONAL

ARTICLE CLAIMS 'ZIONIST PROPAGANDA' BEING MAILED INTO SOVIET UNION

Kiev RADYANS'KA UKRAYINA in Ukrainian 16 Jul 83 p 3

[Article, published under the heading "Anatomy of Anticommunism," by A. Krym, member of the USSR Union of Writers, Chernovtsy: "Conveyer Belt of Lies"]

[Excerpts] Frequently the people of Chernovtsy (as well as people living in other Soviet cities) find in their mailboxes envelopes or printed matter -- wrappers stamped with an Israeli postmark. These envelopes and wrappers contain nice-looking, closely-printed materials. But as soon as you read through a few lines, you are seized by anger and indignation, and the feeling that you have touched something ugly and dirty. After this you feel the need to go wash your hands.

Oversees "trustees" of the Zionist farce recently sent me a pamphlet written by a "professor" by the name of I. Klauzner. The author writes in a most passionate manner about a rebellion in ancient Judea led by Bar-Kokhba.

Behind the mask of this verbose rapture, however, one could clearly see the idea which the "professor" was attempting to implant in the reader of this garbage: that Zionist ambitions are the most important thing in this world for Jews, that predatory war cry: "From the Nile to the Euphrates," which keeps the hawks in Tel Aviv all worked up. Particularly, since human life itself (according to the pamphlet's author) is valueless in comparison with the idea of "Greater Israel" or, to state things more precisely, in comparison with the expansionist ambitions of official Tel Aviv.

Zionist propaganda cranks out such "revelations" in vast numbers "for distribution abroad," and in particular for Soviet Jews. And quite frequently "facts" from the Torah and the Talmud are utilized on the Zionist conveyer belt of lies, used to cook up unique "literary preserves" in the ideological kitchen of the anti-Soviets. In this way the "cooks" from across the sea attempt to evoke in us a feeling of nostalgia over the "fatherland we once lost." Each of these "preserves" -- and they comprise several pages -- recalls ancient Judah, the grandeur of the temple, describes religious holidays, etc. Some include commentaries, which importunately push the following notion: since contemporary Israel has assumed the mission of "Third Kingdom of Judah," that is, continuer of the ancient history, the present Tel Aviv government is just as wise as Solomon, and today's Jewish State is just as grand as the one in biblical times.

Thus we are dealing with undisguised attempts to exploit religious dogma. Just who specifically is doing all this? This "postal" propaganda is coordinated by an inveterate anti-Soviet organization with the innocent-sounding name "I Am My Brother's Keeper," headquartered in Haifa. It suffices to become acquainted with a single instruction of the Zionist "fighters for the faith" in order immediately to grasp their true intentions. For example, in giving instructions to their fellow countrymen on how to send contraband anti-Soviet trash into our country, the Haifa provocateurs counsel: "If you intend to add a few words of your own in the middle of the message, which is very desirable, please write using a blue color, in order that the difference between the printed text and your own does not stand out." They also recommend using stamps without Zionist symbols and give instructions on where to send the stub -- the receipt which is received together with the anti-Soviet literature and accompanying letter by each potential "keeper of the faith" whom they are attempting to recruit. As we see, for the anti-Soviet in Haifa religion is religion, but they do not forget the accounting end of it either, because otherwise the flow of dollars which is financing them will stop.

They also attempt to recruit the rank and file Israeli into this campaign of lies. From lists obviously made up from telephone books, he is given an address of a stranger, a "brother" in Kiev, Odessa, Chernovtsy, or other Soviet city, and they "present" him with the above-mentioned instructions, and a postal coupon to be exchanged for a stamp, so that it will not come out of his own pocket, for all this contraband has already been paid for by Zionist organizations and Israeli intelligence services.

But embarrassing situations also occur. Such as, for example, with a certain resident of Haifa, who sent along in a piece of mail addressed to an acquaintance of mine in Chernovtsy the secret instructions. It is hard to tell what motivated the sender. Whether "headquarters" had hounded him to such an extent that the poor frightened fellow had shoved the wrong paper into the envelope, or the provocateurs from official Tel Aviv had given him such a hard time that he had decided to reveal the truth behind the hypocritical moanings of the Zionists, who claim that it breaks every Israeli's heart when he thinks about his "unfortunate brothers" in the Soviet Union.

Children are not being sent these instructional materials at present. They try to lull the children with nice little stories such as "A Little Journey Around the Country of Israel," which was written and illustrated by a "nice fellow" by the name of R. Luria, who even had this opus printed to order in the United Kingdom for the Zionists.

In this "work," which incidentally is written in dry bureaucratic language, they try to convince children that, for example, Israel "is developing at a headlong pace." "...Few countries can claim such a rapid pace of development!" the author gushes enthusiastically.

But it is uncertain just what "pace" this "nice fellow" Luria has in mind. If he means the pace of inflation or the rate at which prices on basic necessities are climbing, then he is 100 percent right. While the parents of these wee addressees are being admonished onto the "true path" by religious twaddle, their children are being offered poison in a chocolate coating....

Unable to see clearly through the blinders of anti-Soviet sentiments, and feeling the powerlessness of their cunning intrigues against the Soviet land, the Zionist lairs are attempting to "overwhelm by sheer numbers." This is why the murky stream of poison is constantly pouring forth in huge numbers of copies, generously paid for by donors across the ocean. These include leaflets raising a hue and cry about the "unfortunate Soviet Jews" and the crudely printed "revelations" of the fascist dross of Zionist "philosopher" Yu. Margolin, who is attempting to "remove the bone of socialism from the throat of Zionism," and even children's stories such as those described above. What additional crimes will be perpetrated in order to satisfy the likes of Margolin?

3024

CSO: 1811/48

INTERNATIONAL

AFGHAN PUBLISHERS VISIT USSR, SIGN COOPERATION AGREEMENT

Moscow KNIZHNOYE OBOZRENIYE in Russian No 27, 8 Jul 83 p 7

[Unsigned article: "USSR-DRA: Publishers Cooperate"]

[Text] At the invitation of the USSR Goskomizdat [State Publishing Committee], a delegation from the DRA [Democratic Republic of Afghanistan] Committee on the Press and Publishing is in our country. The Afghan guests became acquainted with the development of book publishing and work experience of sector enterprises and organizations in Moscow, the Tadzhik, Uzbek and Azerbaijan SSR's.

In Moscow on 4 July an agreement on cooperation in book publishing and distribution during 1983-1985 was signed by the USSR State Committee on Publishing, Polygraphy and the Book Trade and the DRA Committee on Press and Publishing.

The document stresses that in recent times publishing organizations in the USSR and Afghanistan have worked fruitfully in the publication of literature in the languages of Afghanistan's peoples and in the preparation of sizable quantities of textbooks and aids for DRA educational institutions. This work helped deepen mutual understanding and the growth of friendly relations between peoples in both nations.

The agreement states that in the future the parties will, in every possible way, assist the development of thorough cooperation in book publishing and distribution. There will be expanded publication of social-political, artistic, scientific-technical, educational and children's literature. As previously, there will be mutual assistance in translating and editing literature intended for distribution in the DRA, USSR and third countries.

There will be a continuation of the practice of preparing and coordinating long term and annual plans for the publication of literature for the DRA. There will be exchanges of work experience, thematic publication plans, and lists of literature recommended for translation.

It was decided to continue the annual exchange of specialists--editors and translators. For the second time DRA book publishers will participate in the Moscow International Book Exhibition and Fair which will open in the beginning of September.

The parties plan to take steps to expand the publication of social and political subjects on a joint basis. They will study the possibility of increasing the publication, in the Soviet Union and Afghanistan, and the distribution, in these and in third countries, of all types of publications reflecting the strengthening of friendly ties and cultural, scientific-technical and sports contacts between the USSR and the DRA; also included will be publications that promote peaceful and mutually advantageous cooperation in Asia and other regions of the globe.

The agreement was signed by B. N. Pastukhov, chairman of the USSR Goskomizdat, and Nurulla Talukani, chairman of the DRA Committee on the Press and Publishing. The signing ceremony was attended by deputy chairmen and members of the collegium of the USSR Goskomizdat, managers of Moscow publishing houses, representatives of the DRA Embassy in the USSR and journalists.

11574

CSO: 1807/307

INTERNATIONAL

BRIEFS

CHRISTIAN DIOR IN UZBEKISTAN--Christian Dior of France will hold an exhibition of its products in Tashkent after organizing exhibitions in Moscow and Riga during the current year. [Text] [GF030615 Tashkent International Service in Uzbek 1700 GMT 31 Jul 83]

CSO: 1836/22

NATIONAL

ADVANTAGES, PROBLEMS OF COLLECTIVE CONTRACT IN UZBEKISTAN

Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 8 May 83 pp 1, 2

[Article by N. Gladkov, Yu Mukimov, correspondents: "Cotton From the Contract Fields"]

[Text] Farmers in Uzbekistan have decided to deliver at least six million tons of cotton during the third year of the 5-year plan. The struggle for high yields and the fulfillment of obligations is headed by collectives which have implemented the contract brigade system. Many farms in the republic use the new method of labor organization and payment. This article discusses the advantages of the unregulated system and the problems of its further introduction and dissemination.

Zh. Rasulov's link was the first on the "Oktyabr'" Kolkhoz in Gulistanskiy Rayon, Syr-Dar'ya Oblast to finish cotton planting.

The work pace is fast. Another thing is also notable. Many farms usually use 60-70 kilograms of seed per hectare. Here the figure is one-half that. Progressive agronomic techniques are employed, and planting materials are thriftily used. When one is an autonomous profit and cost accounting [khozraschet] it is essential to think about every kopeck, and kopecks "grow" into rubles. Tangilbe savings are the result. The link was allocated 964 rubles for pre-planting work and spent 462.

Khozraschet and payment for final results direct link members towards resource savings. Now tractor operators don't cultivate excessively, as happened previously, when they were paid for "wheeling."

The advantages of the new form of work organization are well known. It is not just at the "Oktyabr'" that they have become convinced of this. Last year's harvest comes to mind. At that time some farms on the Dzhizakskaya Steppe did not meet the plan for cotton deliveries, and suffered losses. At the Dzhizaktselinkhlopok [Dzhizak Virgin Land Cotton] Trust the failure was attributed to bad weather. However, the Sovkhoz imeni Yu Fuchik in Arnasayskiy Rayon succeeded in gathering an average of 30 quintals of raw cotton per hectare. Cotton provided the farm with 1.5 million rubles of profit, three fold more than the plan. Contract brigades decided the fate of the harvest here.

For example, the brigade headed by I. Yarbekov obtained an average of 33 quintals per hectare. For M. Dzhumabayev's brigade the average exceeded 38 quintals. What is especially important is that the high yield was obtained with low prime costs. Thus, at Kh. Niyazov's brigaded a quintal of cotton cost 37 rubles, instead of the planned 48.

Currently not only brigades but the department as a whole are being converted to the new method of work. Other cotton growers in the Dzhizakskaya Steppe, having applied the experience of the progressive collective, have provided a good basis for the future harvest.

Farms in Surkhan Darya Oblast were among the first in the republic to master the contract. Now more than 80 percent of the cotton growing brigades have been converted to the unregulated system. The progressive method has also been mastered by those who raise cotton, produce, and fodder. Here are the ensuing results: last year the oblast overfulfilled the plan for all types of output.

The unregulated system helped solve many problems, including such important ones as increasing the production of fine fibre, cotton.

So many decisions and so many meetings have involved this problem without any significant results. Growers mastered the contract and new stimuli appeared for high quality raw cotton. "Silk" cotton as well is now regularly grown in the fields. Last year 275,500 tons of it were harvested, almost double the figure 6 years ago.

It was felt that fine fibre cotton had lower yields. "Our experiences do not support this," say members of collectives with the unregulated system.

T. Charyyev's brigade at the "Kyzyl Yulduz" Kolkhoz in Angorskiy Rayon has achieved 60 quintal yields. R. Mirzayev's collective at the "Kyzyl Oktyabr" Kolkhoz in Kumkurganskiy Rayon produced 51 quintals of good raw cotton per hectare.

A. Karimov, party obkom first secretary, explains: "We began to master the collective contract method 4 years ago. There were many difficulties."

They began with the application of the contract to planning, and the introduction of complete khozraket. It was necessary to thoroughly think through the material incentive system. In particular, we set up a system of timely advances and additional payments at the year's end. The main thing was to have these incentives "work" effectively for the harvest. The economic education of key personnel was organized, and improvements were made in cultural and service areas, trade and medical services to rural workers.

Party organizations are giving a great deal of attention to implementation of the new method. Communists, of which there are almost 5,000 working on fields in the oblast, are in favor of the contract system and are its persistent propagandists. Labor discipline has been markedly strengthened. Cotton growers are creatively involved with their work, and searching for production reserves. This is especially vivid on the fields in spring. Then one can see hundreds

of pieces of machinery which under different circumstances might be in the scrap heap. Units on khosraschet are in no hurry to write off machinery, but attempt to prolong its service life.

The brigade contract is becoming ever more popular. Forty percent of the cotton on sovkhozes last year was raised by brigades which had converted to the regulated system. Cotton yield there was almost three quintals per hectare higher. Contract collectives earned 29 percent more from output sold than did ordinary brigades.

The advantages are obvious. Why then was the new form of work organization still used to timidly even this spring? In Fergana, Khorezm, Dzhizak and Navoi Oblasts and in the Kara-Kalpak ASSR only 8-15 percent of the collectives are on contracts.

The caution of some farms is understandable. It's possible to mess it up and discredit a good operation. However, above all, the method's introduction is hindered by passivity, inertia, the desire to avoid assuming additional concerns and problems. After all, upon signing a contract with a brigade or link, managers are obligated to supply it with machinery, fertilizer and irrigation water. Some people are reluctant to do this.

On a trip through the republic's fields we talked with machinery operators, agricultural specialists, farm managers, and party committees. They hope that the contract system will result in good yields and improved quality. Increased harvests were unhesitatingly referred to. Yet it is by no means completely known by what organizational and technical measures this will be attained. Often brigades only set themselves the task of harvesting as much cotton as possible. At the procurement points it is impossible to say which brigade delivered good cotton and which bad. It is necessary to organize a brigade-specific receipt of cotton. Procurers are not pressing for this. But it is time to evaluate the growers' work not according to cotton weight, but fibre output.

One also encounters cases where accounts have not been settled with cotton growers for last year. This is true for the Sovkhoz imeni Timoshenko in Arnasayskiy Rayon. Is there any need to say how much this damages the authority and the essence of the unregulated system? It is not surprising that some collectives here lasted a year and then disbanded. The administration and farm party committee have not even discussed their work results and have not drawn the necessary lessons for the future.

Scientists and practical workers must answer a number of pressing questions. For example, how does one pay for the labor of temporary workers brought into the brigade for the harvest? How is this done now? Growers are involved with the crop practically the entire year. During the autumn they are assisted by workers and students who get just as much for the harvest as growers do. Contract collectives are left, as they say, holding the bag. Part of their wages fund has been diverted.

For the sake of fairness one should note that the recruitment of outside people is a forced measure. This makes ever more urgent the problems of redistributing human resources and improving cotton harvesting equipment.

Contracts are unthinkable without khozraschet. In some places, however, there are attempts to introduce the unregulated system based only upon the production plan. One asks a brigade leader: What is the size of the wage fund allocated to the collective and how are people provided with incentives for economizing on material resources? There is no clear answer. Khozraschet targets are not set everywhere, and not all collectives strive to reduce costs.

The field of A. Imamov's brigade at the Bukhara Kolkhoz imeni 100 Years of Il'ich is covered with even rows of sprouting plants. The tractor operator A. Rakhmanov, began cultivating. The kolkhoz members Z. Gaybullayeva, D. Shadyeva and M. Rakhmanova planted seeds around trees and along irrigation ditches. Every small stretch of land should serve the harvest. Z. Sharipov, Sh. Rakhmanov and Sh. Sharipov had just released the water onto the fields, the first watering had begun. Smoothness and precision in work didn't come by themselves. The collective was unified by the contract, and by a desire to achieve the best results. Last year the brigade collected 45.7 quintals of raw cotton per hectare. It now intends to gather at least 60.

And so could any khozraschet brigade. Thanks to the efforts of party organizations, rayon and oblast agroindustrial associations the planting took place in an organized manner and in best possible time. Ahead lies a labor-intensive and difficult battle for the harvest. The contract can and should become a reliable ally of cotton growers everywhere.

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NATIONAL

CORRECTIVE LABOR OFFICIALS 'CARELESS' IN RECOMMENDATIONS FOR PAROLE

Moscow SOTSIALISTICHESKAYA ZAKONNOST' in Russian No 6, Jun 83 (signed to press 31 May 83) pp 23 -24

[Article by S. Savkin, deputy chief of the General Courts Department of the USSR Ministry of Justice: "Experience in Applying Legislation on Probation and Parole With Mandatory Involvement in Work"]

[Text] Criminal legislation norms concerning suspended sentences for imprisonment with mandatory involvement in work and conditional releases from places of imprisonment with mandatory involvement in work have taken an important place in judicial practices. They allow the courts to approach the assigning of punishments in a more differentiated manner considering that which has been done and the personality of the guilty party. On the average, every third person sentenced to imprisonment for a period up to three years receives an opportunity to attend a school of work re-education and correction without being isolated from society but under the appropriate supervision conditions.

Annually, a significant number of those, who have been convicted and who have entered on the path of correction, are conditionally released after serving part of the designated punishment established by law from the place of imprisonment and sent to national economic construction projects (enterprises). In the work collectives, they become accustomed to an honest working life, and the majority of them firmly enter onto the path of observing Soviet laws and the rules of socialist society.

Considering this, the justice ministries and departments and the supreme courts of the union republics regularly address questions on organizing the work of courts in applying the above-mentioned laws. The justice ministries of the majority of the union republics have examined the results of summarizing judicial practices and of inspections of the work of courts during sessions of their collegia and during operational meetings. Questions concerning the application of laws on suspended sentences and conditional releases with mandatory involvement in work were recently discussed during the plenums of the supreme courts in a number of union republics.

Measures to improve the coordination of state bodies and public organizations in performing legal indoctrination work among those who have received suspended

sentences and who have been conditionally released and to consider the distinctive features of the mentioned contingent of people more consistently in this work were examined during a session of the coordination and instructional methods council for legal propaganda matters which is attached to the RSFSR Ministry of Justice. At the same time ways and means were defined to give officials and the public aktiv at construction projects (enterprises) broader and more purposeful explanations of existing law on the conditions of public supervision of probationers and parolees, their use in labor, and their living arrangements.

The Ministries of Justice of the Ukrainian SSR and Estonian SSR have sent to the Ministries of Internal Affairs of these republics information on shortcomings in the preparation of material on the conditional releasing of those, who have been convicted, with mandatory involvement in work by the administrations of corrective labor institutions.

In accordance with the recommendations of a coordinating meeting of Union law enforcement bodies, the status of this work was also discussed at coordinating meetings in the republics and in many krays and oblasts.

However, the shortcomings in organizing the execution of the laws on suspended sentences and conditional releases with mandatory involvement in work, which decrease their effectiveness in correcting and re-educating those convicted and in preventing repeated violations on their part, have not been completely eliminated. Instances of suspended sentences with mandatory involvement in work for persons, who are abusing liquor, who do not have a permanent residence and who avoid socially useful work, and of others regarding whom there is no objective data on the possibility of their correction and re-education without being isolated from society, still persist. This is often connected with the problems in finding during the preliminary investigation information on the personality and conduct of those being accused and which has not been supplied during the court investigation of the cases. In spite of the law's requirements, there are instances of suspended sentences with mandatory involvement in work for those previously sentenced to imprisonment, chronic alcoholics and drug addicts, and also those convicted of the dangerous crimes enumerated in Article 232, Part 3, Paragraph 1 of the Fundamentals of Criminal Legislation.

A study of legal practices shows that the administration of many correctional labor institutions often proceed only from the fact that the appropriate portion of the assigned punishment has been served by those convicted when resolving the question of sending to a court a motion concerning a conditional release from the place of imprisonment with mandatory involvement in work. With such an approach, quite a few motions regarding convicts, whose conduct testifies to the impossibility of their further correction and re-education without being isolated from society, arrive in the courts. On these grounds, the courts leave without satisfaction every eighth motion on conditional release, and in the Latvian SSR and Estonian SSR -- every third motion like this.

At the same time, a formal approach to reviewing the materials on a conditional release with mandatory involvement in work has not been eliminated in some courts. The instructions of the USSR Supreme Court Plenum, which are contained in the 24 November 1978 decree "On Judicial Practices in Applying Conditional Releases From Places of Imprisonment With the Mandatory Involvement of the Convicted Party in Work", concerning a thorough and objective investigation of data on the personality of the convicted party, including his conduct and attitude toward work and training during the entire time he has been in the place of confinement, are not always being fulfilled. As a result, circumstances, which testify to the steadfast antisocial conduct and increased social danger of some convicted parties and which should preclude their conditional release, are not taken into consideration at times.

When it had reviewed a report from the administration of a correctional labor colony, one of the rayon people's courts in Kurgan Oblast decided to conditionally release Teplov with mandatory involvement in work. In doing this, the court based its conclusions only on the positive description of Teplov, which had been submitted by the administration. It did not turn out to be an objective one and the court did not check the personal file of the convicted party who had been repeatedly punished -- including being transferred to prison -- for malicious violations of the regime. Having been freed, Teplov fled from his place of work and committed a number of grave crimes.

A significant number of those who have received suspended sentences and who have been conditionally released with mandatory involvement in work, have been returned in the Belorussian, Kazakh, Lithuanian, Latvian, and Estonian Union Republics; the Krasnoyarskiy and Stavropolskiy Krays; and Novgorod, Saratov, Chita, Lvov, and Kharkov Oblasts to places of imprisonment for evading work and violating work discipline, public order or living rules. Some of them have committed new crimes, including grave ones. However, the courts, in reviewing the material on sending those who have received suspended sentences and those who have been conditionally released, to places of imprisonment and criminal cases regarding persons who have committed crimes during the mandatory work period at construction projects (enterprises), have far from always reacted to the shortcomings in exercising supervision over the conduct of the convicted parties and to the derelictions in organizing their work use, professional training and living and housing arrangements. The courts must be consistent in observing the principles of a strict individual and differentiated approach to violators of the law depending on their personality and the degree of the social danger caused by the deed committed by them, including during the application of suspended sentences and conditional releases with mandatory involvement in work.

In the 15 November 1982 USSR Ministry of Justice Order "On Further Improving the Work of Justice Organs and Courts in Carrying Out the Laws on Suspended Imprisonment Sentences and Conditional Releases From Places of Imprisonment With the Mandatory Involvement of the Convicted Party in Work", the attention of the directors of justice organs, chairmen of union and autonomous republic courts, chiefs of kray ispolkom justice departments, and chairmen of kray and oblast courts was directed toward the need for taking concrete organizational steps to insure the consistent and undeviating observance of the propositions in the mentioned laws.

It has been stipulated that the chairmen of people's courts and people's judges increase their demands for the completeness and objectivity of the materials submitted for the conditional release of convicted parties with mandatory involvement in work. An individual approach to the solution of the question of each convicted party must be based on an evaluation of the convicted party's commitment to prove his correction by exemplary conduct and an honest attitude toward party work, along with a thorough investigation of the data on his personality and conduct.

The 26 July 1982 Ukase of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium stipulated an additional restriction on the inapplicability of conditional releases for persons listed in Article 44, Part 1 of the Fundamentals of Criminal Legislation. The following especially dangerous recidivists are not subject to conditional releases: persons who have been convicted of especially serious state crimes and murder with aggravating circumstances and also those whose death sentence has been commuted to imprisonment as clemency. Considering the fact that additions have been introduced into Article 44, Part 1 of the Fundamentals by the mentioned ukase, conditional releasing with mandatory involvement in work is not being expanded to persons who had been sentenced to imprisonment more than two times in the past for premeditated crimes if the conviction for the previous crime has not been removed or cancelled in the manner prescribed by law, and also to persons who have been previously released from places of imprisonment before the complete serving of the punishment period prescribed by the court either conditionally ahead of time or conditionally with mandatory involvement in work and who have again committed a premeditated crime during the unserved part of the punishment or during the mandatory work period. In this connection, an investigation of the data on past convictions and on the grounds for releasing one from serving his punishment now has importance not only for objectively evaluating the personality of the convicted party but also for solving the question of the possibility of applying a conditional release from punishment to a specific individual.

The accurate and consistent fulfillment of the propositions in the laws about suspended sentences and conditional releases with obligatory involvement in work will contribute to the more effective correction and re-education of the convicted parties.

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NATIONAL

STRICT SUPERVISION OF CORRECTIVE LABOR SITES NEEDED

Moscow SOTSIALISTICHESKAYA ZAKONNOST' in Russian No 6, Jun 83 (signed to press 31 May 83) pp 11-12

[Article by F. Nikitinskiy, procurator of Leningrad Oblast: "Supervision Over the Execution of the Laws Concerning the Corrective Work and Employment of Persons Who Have Been Released From Imprisonment"]

[Text] Based on the humane principles of a corrective labor policy, the Soviet state is consistently expanding the area of application of criminal punishments which are not connected with imprisonment. In particular, the 26 July 1982 Ukase of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium "On Further Improving Criminal and Corrective Labor Legislation", which has as its goals the increasing of the effectiveness of criminal punishment measures that are not connected with imprisonment and the insuring of a more differentiated approach to violators of the law depending on their personality and the public danger and also the further improvement of the practices of re-educating those convicted and strengthening the role of state bodies, the community and work collectives in this task, confirms this.

One of the innovations in the ukase is the increasing of the period of corrective work without imprisonment up to two years. In connection with this, the strengthening of the procurator's supervision over the legality of the sentence and the performance of this criminal punishment measure is required. The Leningrad Oblast procurator's office is directing the city and rayon procurators toward this.

The procurators' attention is being directed first of all towards the legality and validity of the court's sentence to corrective labor, the timeliness and correctness of appeals to the sentences and decrees for execution, the observance by corrective labor and job placement inspectorates (IRiT's) and by those convicted of the procedure for serving one's sentence, applying encouragement and punishment measures to the latter, and releasing them from serving the sentence designated by the court; and also to the legality of the inspectorate's resolution of citizen appeals and petitions and or orders and decrees published by the inspectorates' chiefs on matters concerning the serving of a sentence.

City and rayon procurator's offices are now functioning, as a rule, more actively and with more results, exposing violations of laws in a timely fashion and taking steps to eliminate these, their reasons and the conditions contributing to them and instituting proceedings against those officials guilty of this and against those who have been convicted again of violating the law.

Thus, violations of Articles 359 and 357 of the RSFSR Criminal Procedure Code, which regulate the court's handling of execution of sentences and edicts, have been detected in some oblast rayons (Gatchinskiy and Kirishskiy). Upon the recommendation of the oblast procurator's office, the justice department of the Leningrad Oblast ispolkom took steps to eliminate these violations.

The city and rayon procurators and their deputies have carefully studied the methodology instructions of the USSR Procurator's Office on supervising the observance of laws when performing corrective labor, the instruction on the procedure for performing this punishment and other acts. This permitted more thorough inspections to be made in the corrective labor and employment inspectorates. We recommended that the procurators send copies of the inspection paperwork to the oblast procurator's office for analysis, summation and use when preparing informational letters for exchanging work experiences.

We are also orienting city and rayon procurators on paying attention to the inspectorates' organization of political and indoctrinational work with convicted parties in the collectives where they are serving their sentence. Formerly, cases were revealed where the administration of some enterprises and organizations did not bring the sentences of the courts to the collectives' attention, did not perform indoctrinational work with those convicted and took a formal approach to the assignment of patrons; and the inspectorate workers did not pay attention to this.

Thus, it was revealed during an inspection in the mess hall trust in the city of Luga that senior cook B., who worked on another shift and who declared during the interview that the question of her designation as patron had not been discussed and that she was hearing about this for the first time, was appointed the patron of Ye., who had been convicted of embezzlement. A formal approach to the assignment of patrons has also been tolerated in other enterprises.

Based on the suggestions of the oblast procurator's office, the Leningrad oblispolkom's Main Administration for Internal Affairs took steps to prevent such violations. In particular, schedules were compiled for the appearance of rayon and city internal affairs department inspectors in work collectives which had selected patrons and tutors; everywhere, they began to conduct interviews with those sentenced to corrective labor and with the violators of work discipline and public order in which the patrons participated.

The involvement of public inspectors in the work of re-educating those convicted has been widely expanded in the oblast's cities and rayons. A total of 114 public inspectors are now included in the 17 corrective labor inspectorates.

As an experiment, the corrective labor and employment department was detached as an independent structural entity in the Main Administration of Internal Affairs of the Leningrad Oblast's gorispolkoms. As experience confirmed, its creation permitted questions, which concern the carrying out of court sentences and decrees, to be solved more efficiently. A monthly system for shadowing the activity of rayon and city IRiT inspectorates has been developed and incorporated into the department. When the monthly indicators worsen, steps are immediately taken to eliminate the shortcomings in the work; and, when required, the department provides practical help to the inspectorates on the spot.

As a result of strengthening procurator supervision and improving the work organization of the inspectorates, the indicators for the performance of corrective labor have noticeably improved in general.

A great deal of attention, including that of the procurator's office, is being paid in the oblast to the observance of laws on the work and living arrangements of persons with a criminal record. The Leningrad CPSU obkom has adopted a decree on the employment of persons who have been released from punishment and who are not engaged in socially useful work. It was stipulated that party, soviet, administrative and public organizations, and the leaders of enterprises and institutions regulate the work to involve persons with a criminal record in socially useful labor.

The ispolkom of the oblast Council of People's Deputies has approved an order for providing work to persons who have been released from corrective labor institutions and who have been removed from the register in the special komendaturas. Requirements concerning the employment of such individuals have been passed to each rayon and city.

The ispolkoms of the city and rayon councils have approved lists of enterprises each of which must provide work for a definite number of persons with criminal records and allot the appropriate number of places for them in housing.

It has been stipulated that enterprise directors only accept such persons for work upon the direction of rayon internal affairs bodies. When they are released, it is recommended that the body, which issued the order, be notified within 3 days about this.

The supervision commission of the Leningrad Oblast Council of People's Deputies systematically monitors the work of local supervision commissions for the employment of persons who have been released from punishment.

A centralized system for monitoring their arrival, registration, employment, and inclusion in recordkeeping has been introduced by the internal affairs organs. When a report arrives about the release of a certain individual, a card in the prescribed format is established on him in the rayon internal

affairs department. The corrective labor and employment department of the Main Administration of Internal Affairs is informed about the employment of this individual.

If that individual has not arrived in the designated rayon, instructions are issued to the chief of the appropriate rayon internal affairs administration to check on his departure. Every ten days, a screening of the arrival's work and living arrangements is conducted in the department.

The work on the employment of those who have served their sentences is conducted in close cooperation with the IRIIT departments and the observation commissions of the ispolkoms.

As a result of the measures adopted in 1982, 97 percent of those who had served their sentence and arrived in the cities and rayons of the oblast were employed and provided with housing.

There are also shortcomings in the work of fulfilling the law's requirements concerning the sentencing and serving of corrective labor and the employment of persons who have been released from imprisonment. Thus, the work of indoctrinating those, who have been convicted, must be considerably improved especially at the place where they live. The oblast procurator's office sees to it that the supervision of the carrying out of the laws on corrective work and the employment of persons, who have been released from imprisonment, is constantly in the field of view of the procurators.

Speaking in April of this year at an all-union scientific and practical conference on matters concerning increasing the effectiveness in supporting the state prosecution, A. Rekunkov, the USSR procurator-general, pointed out the need to strengthen the procurator's office's during the execution-of-sentence stage. Indeed, the procurators usually devote more attention to supervising the review of criminal cases in the courts than to supervising the execution of the sentences. Of course, it is impossible to relax supervision during the court examination stage. However, there are reserves for strengthening supervision during the execution-of-sentence stage.

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NATIONAL

PROBLEMS WITH COURT-APPLIED MEDICAL TREATMENT FOR ALCOHOLICS OUTLINED

Moscow SOTSIALISTICHESKAYA ZAKONNOST' in Russian No 6, Jun 83 (signed to press 31 May 83) pp 51-54

[Article by M. Burdina, chief, procuracy department, Perm Oblast, a Pokhmelkin, deputy procurator, Leninskiy Rayon, Perm, and G. Nalimov, senior instructor, Perm University, with comment by A. Muzyka, graduate student, Kiev Higher School of the USSR Ministry of Internal Affairs: "Application of Compulsory Measures of a Medical Nature to Alcoholics Who Have Committed a Crime"]

[Text] A chronic alcoholic illness is one of the circumstances which characterize the personality of the accused. It can involve the prescribing of compulsory treatment. The establishment of this illness is included in the subject of proof for criminal cases. However, the procedural system for proving this fact has not been defined sufficiently clearly in the law and this causes different readings among the workers in inquest and preliminary investigation bodies and courts.

It says in Article 62 of the RSFSR Criminal Code that compulsory treatment for chronic alcoholism or drug addiction is ordered by the court when there is a medical finding. The legislator thereby is talking about the need to involve medical specialists in the consideration of a criminal case--medical authorities whose competency includes establishing the fact of the illness and the absence of any contra-indications to the applications of compulsory treatment.

It is not clear, however, from this Criminal Code article whether this type of medical finding is a variety of expert opinion or whether it is necessary to regard it as a document which contains information having evidential significance (Article 88 of the RSFSR Criminal Procedures Code). The procedure for conducting the medical investigation and the form and content of the medical findings have also not been established in the law.

In the activity of inquest and preliminary investigation bodies and the courts, two forms for conducting a medical investigation to resolve the question of whether the accused or the defendant suffers from chronic alcoholism or drug addiction have taken shape.

In one case, a legal and psychiatric examination by experts is prescribed when doubt arises about the mental soundness of the accused and the question of a chronic alcoholic or drug addiction illness is posed to the experts. The expert psychiatrists give their findings in accordance with Articles 80 and 191 of the RSFSR Criminal Procedures Code.

In the other case, a resolution is passed to conduct a legal and medical examination (in practice, it is sometimes called a "narcological examination by experts") when there is an absence of grounds for prescribing a psychiatric examination by experts. The resolution is sent for execution to the doctors of the psycho-neurological medical institute who compile their findings on the basis of departmental instructions.

The question arises whether the requirements of criminal procedure law, which regulate the work of legal experts, apply to the conduct of medical investigations to determine whether the accused suffers from chronic alcoholism and drug addiction.

A study of the criminal cases, which have been considered by the courts of Perm Oblast, testifies to the fact that inquest and preliminary investigation workers are guided in the overwhelming majority of cases by the propositions in Chapter 16 of the RSFSR Criminal Procedures Code when commissioning doctors, who specialize in drug addiction, to examine the accused: They issue resolutions on the appointment of the boards of experts; acquaint the accused with them, explaining their rights during the appointment and work of the experts; and show the findings of the doctors specializing in drug addiction to the accused in accordance with Article 193 of the RSFSR Criminal Procedures Code.

At the same time, another approach to the conducting of such medical examinations of the accused is also being observed. Thus, the people's judge passed a resolution on the medical examination of the defendant during the bringing-to-trial stage when the criminal case against Ch. was being heard. After receiving the medical findings, the court prescribed compulsory treatment for chronic alcoholism for the defendant when it brought in a verdict of guilty. The appeals court left the sentence unchanged, pointing out in its determination that the medical findings, which had been compiled in accordance with Article 62 of the RSFSR Criminal Code, were not the findings of an expert and, therefore, the people's court did not have to be guided by Article 288 of the RSFSR Criminal Procedures Code, which regulates the work procedure of experts during a court sitting, when prescribing a medical examination.

The norms of the criminal procedures law, which regulate the work of legal boards of experts, insure a fuller, more thorough and objective investigation of the circumstances which are included in the subject of proof for criminal cases and which require the application of special knowledge. The expansion of these norms to medical examinations of persons, who are suffering from alcoholism and drug addiction, will permit the cooperation between investigative bodies and medical institutes to be regulated more clearly, insure additional guarantees of the rights of the accused and the defendant, and increase the responsibility of doctors who give findings.

It is necessary to mention that a medical finding, by itself, about the need to prescribe compulsory treatment for a chronic alcoholic or drug addict is not obligatory on the court. It must be evaluated in the aggregate with other evidence.

When solving the question about prescribing compulsory treatment, the court must ascertain: has the fact of a chronic alcoholic or drug addiction illness been proven; does the defendant need compulsory treatment considering the information on his personality and way of life; are there any medical contra-indications to prescribing compulsory treatment.

The proving of the fact of the accused's alcoholism or drug addiction illness cannot be boiled down only to the conducting of the appropriate medical examination. The investigative bodies and the court must question the relatives and acquaintances of the accused and demand and obtain references from his place of work and domicile.

The proving of the fact of an alcoholic or drug addiction illness still does not signify that it is the duty of the court in every case to prescribe compulsory treatment. This question must be resolved depending on the specific circumstances of the case and the information on the personality of the guilty party considering the advisability of applying this measure of criminal and legal influence to him.

When considering a criminal case against the accused V. who had been recognized as a chronic alcoholic in accordance with medical findings, the Leninskiy Rayon People's Court of Perm determined that the defendant had a conscientious attitude toward work, maintained normal relations with the members of his family, and hoping to be cured -- had registered to take a course of treatment from a doctor specializing in drug addiction. In our view, the people's court came to a sound conclusion in this situation -- that the defendant had the firm intention to be treated voluntarily and that he did not need compulsory treatment.

A study of legal practices has shown that the courts of Perm Oblast prescribe compulsory treatment for chronic alcoholism and drug addiction for convicted parties basically in accordance with the law's requirements.

Along with this, the following mistakes are being committed in the practices of applying Article 62 of the RSFSR Criminal Code:

1. An uncritical attitude toward medical findings which at times have a formal and superficial nature. The clinical signs of alcoholism or drug addiction are not being pointed out in a number of findings. The conclusion about the alcoholic's or drug addict's recognition and the need for compulsory treatment is not always substantiated by the court.

Thus, during the medical examination of the accused B., a superficial narcological case history, from which it followed that B. began to use liquor at 19 and that he disclaims hard drinking and the use of substitutes, was cited in the doctors' findings. After this, there followed a description of his psychological and physical condition which was not notable for any deviations, and the conclusion was made without any justification that B. suffers from alcoholism and needs compulsory treatment.

2. Prescribing compulsory treatment for persons whose health condition contra-indicates it.

A verdict of the Gornozavodskiy Rayon People's Court in Perm Oblast prescribed compulsory treatment for alcoholism for T. who had been convicted in accordance with Article 206, Part Two of the RSFSR Criminal Code. When doing this, the people's court did not take into consideration the fact that compulsory treatment was contra-indicated for him although the defendant was a recognized chronic alcoholic. The compulsory treatment for alcoholism, which had been prescribed for T., was rescinded by a decision of the appeals court.

In a number of cases, such mistakes are caused by the incompleteness of the medical findings in which the question of whether compulsory treatment is contra-indicated for an individual is not always reflected.

3. Prescribing compulsory treatment when findings, compiled from violations of departmental instructions, are contained in the materials of the case. These instructions establish the procedure for medically examining persons, who are suffering from chronic alcoholism, and the special form for compiling findings which insure the completeness, soundness and clarity of the medical commission's conclusions. A violation of this procedure -- in particular, the failure of one of the required specialists to participate in the examination -- casts doubt on the soundness of the findings and deprives it of importance as a source of evidence in the case.

People's courts do not always check the compliance of the medical conclusions with the requirements of the instructions.

The question of how the courts and investigative bodies should treat the sufferer, when a medical finding is received which is incomplete, unsubstantiated or unclear, has not been fully regulated in the law. In accordance with the rules for legal expert conduct, preliminary investigation bodies and courts could in such cases prescribe additional or repeat examinations by the experts. However, since the procedures for conducting medical examinations of persons who are suffering from chronic alcoholism or drug addiction are not defined in the law, courts and investigative bodies are not guided by the rules formulated in Article 81 of the RSFSR Criminal Procedures Code. In such cases, they limit themselves to not prescribing compulsory treatment, referring to the incompleteness or lack of clarity of the medical findings. In our view, such a practice is incorrect since the question of whether the defendant suffers from chronic alcoholism remains uncertain.

It seems that when the medical finding on the sufferer is incomplete or unclear, the courts should pose the question of conducting a new medical examination to the medical institutes.

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One of the ways to combat legal violations is the compulsory treatment of persons who have committed criminal actions under the influence of alcoholism or drug addiction. As is known the criminal laws grant a court the right to apply compulsory treatment to a convicted alcoholic or drug addict (Article 62 of the RSFSR Criminal Code and the corresponding articles in the criminal codes of the other union republics).

Law enforcement bodies are experiencing certain difficulties in applying this treatment because the laws do not regulate several questions connected with this measure: there is no standard act which defines the procedure for medically examining drug addicts and alcoholics who have committed a crime; questions concerning the prescribing, extent and halting of the compulsory treatment of the mentioned persons have not been fully resolved. It is unclear how much time must elapse before the correctional labor establishment's administration has a right to appeal again to the court for an end to the compulsory treatment of the convicted party if the court has previously refused to satisfy such an appeal.

The medical findings, which are mentioned in the criminal law, have no small importance. They are required in all cases of prescribing, extending and halting compulsory treatment. In practice, the following are admitted to be findings: a medical examination act, an act or findings by a judicial-psychiatric board of experts, and medical consultative findings. In order to have an objective and comprehensive investigation of the condition and personality of drug addicts and alcoholics, increase the responsibility of officials for the carrying out of this action and guarantee the rights of the one being tested, it would be advisable to expand the practice of conducting narcological examinations by experts. Furthermore, there are considerable differences in the laws of the union republics on applying compulsory treatment.

Unfortunately, in contrast to administrative laws, criminal laws do not establish specific periods for the compulsory treatment of the above-mentioned categories of persons. The establishment of such periods would motivate convicted drug addicts and alcoholics to take the course of treatment conscientiously.

In our opinion, it is necessary that the minimum and maximum periods of treatment for alcoholism and drug addiction be prescribed in the criminal laws and that the requirement to indicate specific periods of treatment in medical examination acts or judicial psychiatric expert findings be contained in them. In a word, criminal legislation in this part should not be different from administrative. In conformity with cases where the treatment is unsuccessful for some reason, it is necessary to grant the court the right to prolong the period of compulsory treatment and establish the procedure for this prolongation.

Another item is connected with the question of the periods of compulsory treatment--the halting of treatment ahead of time. In contrast to administrative law, criminal law does not provide an opportunity to decrease the part of the drug addicts, who are being kept in LTP [expansion unknown], are released from compulsory treatment ahead of time because they have completed a course of special treatment and have achieved positive results. In the majority of cases, the optimum treatment period in LTP is one and a half years. Concerning the compulsory treatment of those sentenced to a corrective labor establishment, it usually lasts no less than two years. We assume that there are no justifications here for a different approach to the early halting of compulsory treatment for drug addiction and alcoholism.

When resolving the question of halting compulsory treatment, it is necessary to consider both the results of the treatment (medical indicators) and information on positive changes in the individual personality peculiarities of the convicted drug addicts and alcoholics (social and psychological criteria).

In our opinion it is necessary to relate the following to medical criteria: the carrying out of all medical instructions under in-patient and out-patient conditions, i.e., the conducting of the entire scope of anti-alcoholic or anti-drug treatment; the success of the compulsory treatment which is established in the medical findings.

It is possible to relate the following to the social and psychological criteria: the critical attitude of the convicted drug addict or alcoholic toward the crime committed and his open-hearted repentance; his correct mutual relations with the administration of the correctional labor institution, convicted parties and others around him; a conscientious attitude toward work; and the observance of all legal instructions. The halting of compulsory treatment for drug addiction and alcoholism is permissible only when the indicators in both groups are positive.

It is necessary to regard the proposed classification as a preliminary one. It must be adjusted based on experience in the compulsory treatment of drug addicts and alcoholics who have committed a crime.

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CSO: 1800/1487

NATIONAL

PRAVDA REVIEWS NEW BOOKS ON LENINIST PARTY

PM0511110 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 28 Jul 83 First Edition p 2

[Article by V. Usanov under the rubric "Among the Books": "About the Party"]

[Text] Achieving advance their advance, scaling height after heights.... The Leninist party has covered a truly heroic path of struggle and victories in 80 years. On the eve of the party's glorious jubilee the country's publish houses have brought out a number of books devoted to the milestones along this path which convincingly show that it was precisely the party which was and remains that mighty force which ensures continual forward movement in all directions of social development.

V.I. Lenin tirelessly exhorted like-minded people to work systematically "on the part of the /new/ [word between slantlines published in boldface] type." This is the central theme of the book "On the 80th Anniversary of the Formation of the Leninist Party. Documents and Materials" [k 80-letiyu sozdaniya leninskoy partii. dokumenty i materialy], prepared by the Political Literature Publishing House. It includes Lenin writings, documents of CPSU congresses and conferences, and party and state leaders' reports, speeches, and articles which enable readers to trace how the characteristic and distinctive features of the party of the new type, intrinsic from the moment of its formation, crystallized in the course of its further development.

One of these features consists in the fact that the party builds its activity on the basis of democratic centralism, continually strengthens the ideological and organizational unity of its ranks and conscious discipline, and develops the communists' activeness. Back at the Second Russian Social Democratic Workers Party congress V.I. Lenin spoke about the need to raise "the title and significance of party member higher and higher and higher." The book's materials show that: the CPSU takes constant care to ensure that every Communist is a real political fighter, and that he has a profound knowledge and understanding of the ideas of Marxism-Leninism and the party's policy and translates them into reality. "The more boldly and specifically communists act in discussing the crucial questions in the life of the party and the country, and the more actively they participate in the implementation of adopted decisions, the more successfully our party will be able to discharge its historic mission," Comrade Yu.V. Andropov noted in his speech at the CPSU Central Committee June (1983) Plenum.

The party admits to its ranks, on the basis of a strict individual selection, leading, aware workers, kolkhoz members, and representatives of the intelligentsia who take an active part in communist building. Workers must continue to hold the leading place in the party's social composition. This alignment, which is analyzed in the anthology, stems from the Marxist-Leninist teaching on the role of the working class as the best organized, leading detachment of the working people which remains the leading force in Soviet society also in the conditions of developed socialism. The communist party's leading and directing role, the anthology notes, is the main condition of the working class' decisive influence on the process of improving mature socialism, which, as it progresses, will lead to the gradual transition to communism.

Our party is a living, developing political organism. With the building of developed socialism--while remaining the party of the working class in terms of its class essence--it has become the party of the whole people. This objective process is analyzed in the book "The CPSU--Party of the Working Class, Vanguard of the Soviet People" [kpss--partiya rabochego klassa, avangard sovetского naroda] by A.I. Yermolayev, published by the MYSL Publishing House. The historical approach enables the author to trace this process in its dynamic, in its inseparable linkage with the profound transformations which have been effected in our country. The main result of these transformations is Soviet society's social and ideological and political unity and all working people's transition to the positions of the working class. Its Marxist-Leninist ideology, policy, and objectives have become the ideology, policy, and objectives of all Soviet society's social groups. The CPSU's entire multifaceted historical experience indicates that only a party which expresses the vital interests of the working class and the working people and their ultimate objectives can exert its influence on and lead the entire people.

The most important source of the CPSU's strength and an indispensable condition of the successful implementation of its leading role in the life of the society is the widening and deepening of its ties with the masses. That is one of our party's main characteristics as a party of the new type. It believes in the inexhaustible potential of the people as the creator of all material and spiritual wealth and the maker of history. A book by V.Ya. Bondar, "The Leninist Party--Party of the New Type" [Leninskaya partiya--partiya novogo tipa], published by the Political Literature Publishing House, says: To strengthen ties with the masses means above all to create the conditions indispensable for developing the working people's initiative and channeling it in a direction useful to society. The book also describes other fundamental characteristics of the party of the new type, such as its unflinching loyalty to Marxist-Leninist theory, its high degree of organization, and proletarian internationalism, and points to the international significance of the Leninist principles of its building and activity.

The reviewed books will help the reader to form a better picture of the creative, mobilizing force of the party, with whose activity we rightly link all our achievements and victories and our confidence in the future.

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NATIONAL

NEW BOOK ON DEVELOPMENT, DIRECTION OF STATE FARMS REVIEWED

Kiev RADYANS'KA UKRAYINA in Ukrainian 20 Jul 83 p 2

[Article, published under the heading "New Books," by Candidate of Historical Sciences P. Balkovyy: "Both for Scientist and Practical Expert"]

[Text] The Vyshcha Shkola Publishing Association recently published a book by P. P. Panchenko and A. P. Yevtushenko entitled "Sovkhozes: Path of Establishment and Development (1917-1980)." * This monograph examines on an extensive foundation of documentary materials the development of sovkhozes in our republic and their role in agricultural production. The authors of this book devote great attention to discussing the experience of leading farms and production innovators.

The data presented in this book vividly confirm the vital strength of the party's Leninist agrarian policy at all stages of its implementation.

V. I. Lenin, defining the essence of the activities of sovkhozes, emphasized that each such farm should become a cultural-agronomic center in the village. The authors vividly show the role and place of sovkhozes as a leading force of our country's agroindustrial complex.

The authors comprehensively present the history of this subject. The first sovkhozes were formed following the victory of the Great October Revolution, in the process of establishment and development of a socialist economy in the Land of the Soviets, on the basis of estates confiscated by the Soviet Government from the landed gentry. The new state form of organization of agricultural production soon showed its advantages. In particular, it dictated the appearance of a worker class in the village and exceptionally positively influenced the development of kolkhozes, which extensively applied the advanced know-how of the sovkhozes.

The book consists of nine sections. The authors trace in detail all stages of sovkhoz organizational development in the Ukraine. Sovkhozes played a very

* P. P. Panchenko and A. P. Yevtushenko, "Radhospy: shlyakh stanovlennya i rozkvitu (1917-1980)," Main Publishing House of the Vyshcha Shkola Publishing Association, Kiev, 1982, 264 pages.

important role in supplying foodstuffs to the population during the difficult years of devastation following the civil war and during the years of the first five-year plans. As was noted at the 12th All-Ukrainian Congress of Soviets, held in March 1931, the preceding two years had been years of great achievements in the area of sovkhos organizational development. For example, while occupying only 3.4 percent of the total cropland in the Ukraine, in 1930 they produced and turned over to the state 6.4 percent of the commodity grain total. In subsequent years this republic's sovkhoses became transformed into genuine state factories for the production of agricultural products. At the same time they were increasingly more actively assisting kolkhoses in their practical activities and serving as models of socialist economic management and a school of application of new equipment and techniques. The authors of the monograph devoted particular attention to discussing the labor feat accomplished by sovkhos workers during the Great Patriotic War and postwar rebuilding of the nation's economy. They also show the enormous assistance given by the brother republics of the USSR in rebuilding the Ukraine's sovkhoses.

Recent decades have been a period of strengthening of the material and technological foundation of Soviet farms and an aggressive struggle to achieve further increase in their profitability and to improve production sophistication. By the end of the 10th Five-Year Plan more than 102,000 tractors and more than 22,000 grain combines were working in sovkhos fields.

Year by year sovkhoses are making an increasing contribution toward supplying foodstuffs to the working people of our cities and industrial centers. This has been fostered by increased specialization of our farms, and especially the establishment of a network of city-adjacent vegetable and dairy sovkhoses.

The authors demonstrate in a well-reasoned manner the role of the finest sovkhoses of the Ukrainian SSR as centers for disseminating advanced know-how and the achievements of agricultural science. Relations between sovkhoses and kolkhoses have steadily expanded on this foundation; economic ties between sovkhoses and workforces of agricultural enterprises in the brother republics and socialist countries have improved and strengthened. The authors trace, step by step, how the entire history of development of state agricultural enterprises in the Ukrainian SSR became an organic and integral part of the chronicle of the heroic struggle by our worker class to accomplish the tasks of building socialism and communism. It is characteristic that the authors have for the first time extensively utilized for this purpose data from archival sources -- party documents and documents of government agencies and trade union organizations.

The Communist Party and Soviet State show tireless concern for further strengthening of the material and psychological foundation of agriculture and increase in the economic potential of all branches of the agroindustrial complex. Implementation of the tasks of the Food Program is the foundation of the work being done by all rural workers, especially the workers and specialists of sovkhoses. A retrospective look at the activities of the sovkhos system under these conditions will greatly benefit sovkhos workers, scientists, as well as party and trade union officials. Proceeding from these considerations, we believe that the book "Sovkhoses: Path of Establishment and Development (1917-1980)" may perhaps be published in too modest a pressrun.

NATIONAL

READERS OFFER SOLUTIONS FOR PRIVATE PLOT, OTHER PROBLEMS

Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 11 Jun 83 p 2

[Article by A. Artsibashev: "Feedback" Be the Master of the Land: A Survey of Letters"]

[Text] Perhaps nowhere are public and private interests so closely intertwined as in agricultural production. The economics of a kolkhoz or sovkhoz, yields, milk production and weight gain depend to a great extent upon how life is going behind the gate of each rural home, and upon how deeply people have sunk their roots there.

The editors continue to receive responses to the letter of Ya. Ipatenko, chairman of the "Put' k Kommunizmu" Kolkhoz in Nikolayevsk Oblast (PRAVDA 3 Jan 83). The readers raise questions related to skillful management and conditions of life and labor in the countryside. Many writers note that the land is bountiful where concern is shown for those who work it.

Candidate of economics I. Stepanenko writes from Kiev: "When Antonin Aleksandrovich Birov assumed chairmanship of the "PriKordonnik" Kolkhoz in Transcarpathia it was in sad condition. The chairman was then faced with the difficult question: Where to begin? He began with construction of a brick plant. Using its own bricks the kolkhoz began to build production facilities and homes. More than 500 families acquired new homes. A house of culture, a personal service combine, a stadium, and a preventive health office appeared. The village has a folk choir, a museum, and a soccer team. The outward migration of people has been curtailed and the economy has gone uphill. The "PriKordonnik" was awarded the Red Labor Banner for results of the 10th 5-Year Plan."

Great successes were also attained by the "Zavety Il'icha" Kolkhoz in Krichevskiy Rayon, Mogilev Oblast. This also is due to a concern for people. For 11 years now the farm has been headed by Nikolay Semenovich Oberemko, explains P. Minayev. A nursery was built for the younger children, and a school for the older ones. Several homes have also been built. The kolkhoz is growing and becoming stronger, and together with it the workers' welfare. One should note that it is considerably easier for the managers of such farms to bring order to the land and to strengthen discipline. People respond to concern about their needs with conscientious and creative labor. In other words, "feedback" has been attained here.

Many writers pose the question that there is a need for proper and proportionate use of the resources directed towards the development of the agroindustrial complex. Only under such conditions can a substantial yield be obtained from the land. Here are a few lines from a letter by P. Krasnokutskiy, a worker at the "Rossiya" Experimental-Production Farm in Volgograd Oblast: "In the past 2 years our department alone of land improvement workers have made 3,500 hectares of irrigated land arable. There will be even more. Huge resources are being expended, while the results might never be obtained. For people are abandoning the village. Not enough homes are being built, and there is not a good kindergarten or school. It is 15 kilometers to the central farmstead and bus transport is irregular. The mail is delivered badly and personal services have not been organized. When new irrigated land are added it is also necessary to think about those who must work it."

A. Rybal'chenko, from Kirovograd in the Ukrainian SSR comments: "In a number of rayons in our oblast capital investments for the construction of kindergartens, service combines and clubs have not been used because they are scattered among many contractors." Agro-industrial associations should watch over the entire development of the countryside and the use of the resources allocated. They should also combine the efforts of builders. Such experience has been acquired by a number of oblasts in the RSFSR, Georgia and Tadzhikistan.

The necessity of expanding the system of cultural and service facilities, and of retaining key personnel in the countryside is mentioned in the letters of I. Yuzhakov from Perm Oblast, V. Trushin from Saratov Oblast, K. Kudryavtsev from Pskov Oblast, N. Kandaurov from Rostov Oblast, L. Kornilov from Novosibirsk Oblast, G. Pobedinsk from Voronezh Oblast, G. Pryanikov from Orenburg, N. Voloshin from Chernigov and others.

D. Yevsyugin, from the town of Armavir in Krasnodar Kray reports: "Youth, especially young men who have served in the army, leave the village for another reason. There is nobody to marry! Practically no young women remain there after completing school: 'women's' professions on the farms are limited." And there are difficulties in selecting a profession in the countryside. But here real masters find solutions. Many farms are expanding their network of auxiliary enterprises, processing operations and plants, and services where one can acquire an "urban" profession without leaving the village.

Roads are very important to the economy and to daily life, write V. Demidenko from the village of Burenino, Tashlinskiy Rayon, Orenburg Oblast and Yu. Demchenko from Sverdlovsk. "Equipment perishes from the lack of roads," adds K. Kulikov from the Chuvash ASSR. "And Harvests are lost." V. Sechin from Moldavia holds the same opinion.

According to specialists' studies agriculture annually loses more than 5-7 billion rubles due to the lack of roads. Each motor vehicle stands idle an average of 40 days annually for the same reason. In the bad road seasons [spring and autumn] many tractors at farms are used to tow machinery and deliver freight. Readers suggest that it is necessary to more rapidly find the resources to build roads in rural areas, and that all partners in the agroindustrial complex should be involved in this together.

The letters are full of great concern about the development of private plots. This is no accident. Occupying about 1.5 percent of crop land, these plots now produce a lot of agricultural products, over 60 percent of the potatoes, 40 percent of the fruits and berries, and large amounts of meat and milk. It is also important that rural households teach children to work starting in the early years, and raise future masters of fields and farms.

Here is what A. Sheptekita from Kompaneyevskiy Rayon, Kirovograd Oblast, writes: "In our village there were more than 600 cows, to say nothing of pigs, poultry and other animals. Now there are not more than 100 cows on private plots. There are many reasons for the decline of interest in their own households. Take feed for example. It is supposed to be distributed, but that is not always done. Without it peasants would not become involved in their plots.

V. Fomin from Tambov argues that people stop keeping cows but they do not give up milk, meat and cheese. This means that there is an increase in the consumers of agricultural products from state stocks while there are fewer producers. Let us openly admit: Do the various rural Soviets often try to understand the reasons why people refuse to keep animals? No, unfortunately. For example, haymaking has become very difficult. Previously the kolkhoz unconditionally allotted each member a share of the meadow. Now conditions are set: the allotment must be paid for with work. Far from everyone is capable of doing that. "Especially pensioners," note V. Belyaeva from the village of Sharchino in Altay Kray, and P. Plotnikov from the village of Pokrovka in Orenburg Oblast. N. Kretova from the Kolkhoz imeni Tel'man in Kursk Oblast writes that many might be able to feed one, and some two young pigs if the farm were to allocate feed. "It would be worth it to enlist those pensioners living in cities who have plots in collective gardens into the raising of fruit and vegetables," reflects agronomist A. Brusnik. "I am confident that many could be found who would want to do this."

Readers also suggest the wider use of incentives for private plot development such as the sale of goods in high demand, like construction materials, mixed feeds, and fertilizers to suppliers of agricultural products. This problem was touched upon by B. Dukhnevich from Moscow, and V. Shapoval from Donetsk Oblast.

For a long time now there have been discussions about how to ease the work of amateur gardeners, writes A. Arutinov from Odessa. It is essential to have mini-equipment. However, industry is producing very few motorized mowers, cultivators, and hillers. Even the highly advertised "Malyutka" tractors are not available. V. Artamonov from Novosibirsk Oblast also refers to this in his letter.

A number of letters suggest the collection of food wastes to feed livestock. A. Sultanov writes from the city of Derventa, Dagestan ASSR: "Above all, one should think about bread. In our city I know quite a few people who dry every crust. Then they give them to people who have cows. Why not put this on an organized basis?"

I. Sul'din from Khabarovsk explains: "Among the unutilized reserves are small potatoes, damaged apples and pears and cabbage leaves. Every dacha owner has a lot of these kinds of wastes. As a rule they are thrown away." "Frequently at produce stores I see a pile of tops from early carrots, beets and radishes. Is it really impossible to use them to feed cows, pigs and rabbits?" asks M. Tret'yak from Kiev.

All these suggestions are far from trivial. The rational management of the land involves a wide circle of contemporary problems in the countryside, including first of all those that directly concern people and their vital needs.

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NATIONAL

MOSCOW TV DISCUSSES BRIGADE CONTRACT SYSTEM

[Editorial Report] OW200754--Moscow Domestic Television Service in Russian at 0555 GMT on 14 July carries the second part of a program, "The Possibilities of Brigade Contracts," featuring the experience in this method of labor organization of the "Mir" kolkhoz in Torzhokskiy Rayon, Kalinin Oblast. Beginning the program, the narrator says: "In the last program we established, from the work experience of farmers in Kalinin Oblast, that although the brigade contract system in rural areas can have diverse characteristics economically and organizationally at different farms, it is, essentially a mighty force in solving the food program in both detail and in minor points." After video shots of farming operations, N.I. Popov, chairman of the "Mir" kolkhoz, appears on the screen and notes that the times before and after the introduction of brigade contracts were like night and day. He adds that machine operators have become masters of the land who work for the end result.

A series of subtitles and brief interviews with workers of the kolkhoz follows, during which they talk about farming procedures they undertake independently, the role of economic specialists, and the poor quality of the equipment supplied to farms, which requires days of repairs.

As figures appear on the screen, the narrator notes that in 1980, when the farm was operating on a cost accounting system, it had a loss of R600,000, whereas by 1982 it had a profit of R 1.1 million. After adding that the farm's harvest yields are up to 2 times higher than the average in the oblast, Popov again appears on the screen and says: "I would like to say something about planning for kolkhozes and sovkhozes, and particularly for our kolkhoz. A lot was said and is being said--almost 20 years have passed since the March plenum, there was the May plenum of the Central Committee at which the question of planning was subjected to scrutiny and the question that it was time for farms to plan and work independently was keenly discussed. Why am I talking about this? There is a state plan for the sale of agricultural products. Give it to us. This state plan which is specific to the last detail--you must sell so much, meat, milk, wool, linseed, flax fiber, potatoes, grain, and so forth--includes everything. I consider that these are the only figures that should be handed down to the farm, the only figures, and after that the kolkhoz or sovkhoz should work independently." He asks: "Who should it concern" that his farm has 1,440 cows and is fulfilling its milk production plan. He notes that if he had 1,200 cows that were better

fed he could still produce the same amount of milk. Last year, he adds, his kolkhoz won a challenge red banner of the RSFSR which it would not have won if it had had only 1 cow less. "Why plan the sowing area for oats and barley, flax and potatoes? We have been given a plan and we are working on it." He adds that although much has been said about this, no experiments in this sphere have been carried out. "We get the impression, at least I do, that we, the heads of farms, are not too trusted. We are being taken care of although they say we should not be taken care of, that we should give more independence to kolkhoz and sovkhos heads. They even say at times that we have given them independence! But there is no independence. So it seems to me, when we talk about planning, which I have linked with brigade contracts, that it is worth thinking about this."

The program then shows Pavel Grigoryevich Bunich, corresponding member of the USSR Academy of Sciences, who comments on Popov's remarks. Bunich says that the question is broader than Popov outlined and goes beyond the framework of socialist competition results to a complete assessment of a collective's results, including productivity, wages, premiums, and all their activities. The question of how produce is produced should not be the subject of economic demands, it should take psychology into consideration. "When we give each person the opportunity to make more decisions, he will feel more like the master and organizer," Bunich adds.

Mentioning the June CPSU Central Committee Plenum, Bunich notes that changes in socialist competition are planned which will emphasize improved quality and resource economy over quantity. "The problem of competition and the problem of planning are very closely intertwined," he adds, and notes that when competition is aimed at resource economy and improved product quality, it "almost mechanically enters those national economic proportions which do not create any disturbances or disproportions" in production.

Video cuts to show letters as the narrator reads critical comments about farmer travelling to the city to buy products they themselves produce while city workers travel to the countryside to help in harvests. Video shows more farming scenes with comments on city enterprise sponsorship of farms.

Popov again appears on the screen and says that before the brigade contract system was introduced at his farm in 1981, machine operators performed seasonal work at the kolkhoz, whereas now, with the same number of workers, his machine operators are helping neighboring farms.

Video cuts to show the Kirov 20-yy Part Syezd Machinery Building Association and its director, Bolshakov, talking about the association's sponsorship work with farms. He notes that the association builds machinery, constructs facilities, and provides expertise in repair work for farms. As video shows hay mowing and stacking operations, the narrator outlines the benefit to the farm and to the city of this sponsorship work.

Reappearing on the screen, Bunich comments on this assistance to agriculture, pointing out that the seasonal nature of farm work cannot be surmounted

today so technical and manual assistance is necessary. Bunich then raises the issue of farms paying for the assistance of enterprises and says that, faced with this issue, they would possibly be more circumspect in seeking help, moreover they would be more selective in who they ask to help. By not paying for this work, Bunich adds, agriculture does not make a realistic assessment of expenses, thereby understating the cost of agricultural production while enterprises which provide this labor continue to pay workers who do not contribute materially to the enterprises, thereby overstating the actual cost of production.

More letters are read by the narrator, after which Bunich introduces Tatyana Ivanovna Zaslavskaya, a well-known Soviet economist who has appeared previously on the "Lenin's University of Millions" program. Zaslavskaya comments recorded on that program are shown. She notes the growth of skills among leaders in agriculture and their higher educational levels, and notes this potential is not being used fully due to many restrictions. She calls on these cadres to show more initiative in agricultural economic development.

Bunich concludes the program by proposing measures to make workers more interested in increasing productivity through creating conditions for creative labor and correct wages, by education in conscious discipline, and by organizational work.

CSO: 1800/1581

REGIONAL

MVD GENERAL ON BATTLE AGAINST EMBEZZLEMENT OF SOCIALIST PROPERTY

Moscow KOMSOMOL'SKAYA PRAVDA in Russian 24 Jun 83 p 2

[Interview with Mikhail Petrovich Yurkov, major general in the Militia member of the collegium of the USSR MVD [Ministry of Internal Affairs] and head of the Main Administration for BKhSS [Struggle Against the Theft of Socialist Property] by V. Andriyanov, at ETEK [Ekibastuz Fuel] and Energy Complex, date not specified: "Who is the Master of Billions?"]

[Text] The documents of the June (1983) CPSU Plenum stress that the education of the new man is inseparable from the most energetic struggle against drunkenness, hooliganism, parasitism, speculation and theft of socialist property, graft, and acquisitiveness. Many of the paper's readers are uneasy and righteously indignant about these abnormal phenomena. These were discussed with concern at an oral presentation of the "Sobesednik" at the ETEK [Ekibastuz Fuel and Energy Complex] with Mikhail Petrovich Yurkov, major general in the Militia, member of the Collegium of the USSR MVD [Ministry of Internal Affairs] and head of the Main Administration for KBhSS [Struggle Against the Theft of Socialist Property]. Today we publish his answers.

[Question] Tell us, please, what are MVD organs doing to strengthen public order in the country?

[Answer] The primary attention of internal affairs organs is upon ensuring reliable order in public places, and intensifying the struggle against hooliganism and drunkenness. This requires constantly strengthening the militia's patrol and post service, and improving its transportation and communications equipment. Patrol and post units of the militia are now operating in practically every city. More exacting requirements are made upon the service's performance. Telephone links with the militia's guard service have been expanded. Militia and volunteer patrols are being strengthened, especially in the evening, in parks, beaches and recreation areas.

Acts of hooliganism in public transport and commuter trains cause great concern. Even now in the evenings about one-third of these trains have militia on board, and the cars are equipped with phones linking passengers, operators and militia members. However, the militia cannot reach every train. A big role here is

played by the volunteer public friends of transport enterprises. There should be more widespread dissemination of the experiment at L'vov, where enterprises have assumed patronage over commuter trains.

[Question] In a magazine I saw an interview with children returning to kindergarten after a holiday:

Serezha (6 years old): Papa poured me this much vodka into a glass (pointing to a quarter of a glass).

Sveta (4 years): I have tried "Chacha" [Georgian hard liquor].

Valya (5 years): And I tried "Gardener's tears."

Teacher: And just what is that?

Valya: Its made from [fermented] apples.

Natasha (6 years): Tell us how to make samogon [moonshine], what and how much is needed for it.

It turned out that of the 24 children in this group, only 3 had drunk fruit juice on their holiday, but they had "clinked glasses" with the adults.

[Answer] This is an alarming fact. Studies show that about 70 percent of juvenile delinquents from apparently well off families drink their first alcohol at the family table. Drunkenness has a direct influence upon the level of crime. It is linked to the majority of crimes and cases of hooliganism.

There is no single solution to overcoming drunkenness. It is essential to have a set of measures of an educational, economic, legal and medical nature.

[Question] Komsomol organizations are giving the militia considerable help. In what areas do you think they are most needed?

[Answer] In my opinion, the concern of Komsomol organizations for minors is most important. Unfortunately, they still commit quite a few crimes. The reasons are shortcomings in moral and legal education in the family, school, and work collectives.

There is a wide network of cultural-educational and sports organizations and institutions that list millions of members. However, "difficult" adolescents are frequently left to their own resources. It is important that they have a concerned older comrade. An example of this is Kim Vasil'evich Markov, a socially concerned coach well known in Lipetsk Oblast. In 16 years more than 3,000 "difficult" youth have passed through his solicitous hands. The vast majority of them are in the road to reform. There are many such examples.

The entire system of moral and legal education should be directed towards developing a feeling of great responsibility in young people in their behaviour towards society and neighbors. One cannot consider as normal some young people's excessively exaggerated demands, especially those not supported by work.

In some families material values are sort of devalued in the adolescents' eyes. This is because expenses for adolescents often exceed expenses for general family needs.

Here is data from a poll of pupils: 67 percent of them know the cost of cigarettes and 58 are aware of the cost of beer, but at the same time 33 percent don't know the price of bread, and more than 50 percent don't know the price of a kilogram of oil. This also says much.

[Question] Has the suspension of sentences, introduced several years ago, been justified?

[Answer] Yes, this humane measure has been highly effective. Ninety six of 100 adolescents for whom the courts suspended sentences have not committed new crimes. It appears it is necessary to strengthen supervision over the behavior of such adolescents, and a mentor should be selected for each one of them.

[Question] In Pavlodar the struggle against speculation is being conducted timidly. Even in public places second hand dealers are not ashamed of offering scarce goods, demanding double or triple the price.

[Answer] Indeed, the struggle against speculation in Pavlodar is insufficiently active. I think that Major General Mukhazhanov, the present head of the UVD [Internal Affairs Administration] at the Pavlodar Oblispolkóm, will draw the proper conclusions from your criticism.

The struggle against speculation must be systematic and universal. As you know it is equally important to improve trade turnover and product quality and assortment.

[Question] What is being done to improve the security of socialist property, the foundation of our nation's economic system?

[Answer] Very much is being done. Now, however, I would consider it more important to discuss some unsolved problems. Great loss is caused by "nesuny" [pilferers], especially in the food, meat-dairy, and fish industries. Unfortunately, it is far from everywhere that an atmosphere of intolerance towards such activity has been established. In some places they have simply become used to it. It is sufficient to note that at some meat plants up to one-third of the work force has been arrested for petty theft.

The nation's economy suffers huge damage from the theft of parts and the dismantling of equipment at motor vehicle plants, in particular at Togliatti and Zaporozh'ye, and during transportation by rail.

Firmly closing the loop holes for plunderers is not only a matter for the administration and militia, but also for public organizations. It is also important to determine the causes and conditions that encourage theft, to eliminate wastefulness and the violation of GOST [state standards] norms, manufacturing processes, write-offs and deductions and consumption of resources and materials.

In recent years individual construction in the countryside and of dachas has become widespread. However, the trade system still does not supply sites with construction materials. This creates conditions for theft and speculation. Sometimes a home built from stolen materials will rise right next to a construction site. The struggle against such cases should be intensified.

A lot of materials and money are being allocated to the development of ETEK. More than 1 billion rubles worth are used up annually. However, at a number of projects construction materials, structures, and equipment are not stored in the necessary way. The situation is especially unfavorable at the Ekibastuzenergostroy [Ekibastuz Energy Construction] Trust's administration for production-technological supply. In 1982 large shortages of reinforced concrete products were revealed here, and sizable amounts of scarce construction materials were squandered.

Everything that has been created by the people's labor should be securely protected from theft and squandering. Komsomol operational detachments and staffs of the Komsomol Searchlight have a great role in this important matter.

11574

CSO: 1800/1485

REGIONAL

VATCHENKO MEETS ELECTORATE, SPEAKS ON ECONOMY, LABOR DISCIPLINE

Kiev RADYANS'KA UKRAYINA in Ukrainian 20 Jul 83 pp 1, 2

[Article by RATAU: "In the Interests of Working People"]

[Text] At the cultural activities building at the Sinelnikovo Spring Plant imeni Comintern, a meeting was held yesterday between O. F. Vatchenko, member of the Ukrainian Communist Party Central Committee Politburo, chairman of the Presidium of the UkSSR Supreme Soviet, and deputy to the USSR Supreme Soviet from the Sinelnikovo Electoral District, and the voters of his district.

Addressing the voters, O. F. Vatchenko stressed that at the present time the attention of party, soviet, and public organizations as well as workforces is focused on implementation of the decisions of the June (1983) CPSU Central Committee Plenum, the points and conclusions contained in the speech by CPSU Central Committee General Secretary Comrade Yu. V. Andropov. The principal significance of the documents adopted by the Plenum as well as the 8th Session of the USSR Supreme Soviet lies in concern for improving the lives of Soviet citizens, their comprehensive development, and creation of conditions of peace for building communism.

Describing the results of implementation by the working people of this republic, including in Dnepropetrovsk Oblast, of the tasks of the first half of the five-year plan, O. F. Vatchenko noted that at the present time it is very important comprehensively and self-critically to analyze progress in carrying out economic plans, to pinpoint bottlenecks, and to concentrate attention on lagging areas, in order to make up lost ground and to ensure unconditional achievement of the targets of the five-year plan. It is essential to step up work aimed at intensification of mechanization of production, at improving organization of production on the basis of scientific and technological advances, and to strengthen process, production, and labor discipline.

The deputy stated that the soviets should display greater initiative and persistence in carrying out economic tasks and indoctrination work. Critical areas in which their organizing role is particularly essential include construction of housing, sociocultural and service facilities, service industry operations, and renovation of the village. They should devote close attention to improving organization and responsibility of cadres. Soviets should rely in their work more on deputy groups and posts, volunteer public

agencies, and workforces, the role of which is becoming significantly increased with promulgation of the new Law. One of the most important tasks of the soviets is to achieve all-out intensification of neighborhood mass-political work. They should more aggressively enlist working people in running our country's affairs, they should thoroughly consider people's suggestions and requests, and they should objectively and attentively examine letters and petitions.

O. F. Vatchenko explained the principal areas of activity of the USSR Supreme Soviet and the UkSSR Supreme Soviet, and discussed matters pertaining to the foreign-policy activity of the CPSU and the Soviet State.

Those present at the meeting expressed enthusiastic approval for the foreign policy of the CPSU and Soviet State and voiced assurances that they would dedicate all their energy, knowledge and experience to implementation of the party's decisions.

During his visit in the oblast, O. F. Vatchenko met with top party, soviet, and economic officials at the oblast party committee and oblast executive committee. Matters pertaining to improving the job performance of workforces of enterprises, construction projects, kolkhozes and sovkhozes pertaining to achieving planned targets and socialist pledges for 1983 and the five-year plan as a whole were thoroughly discussed. Discussions were also held with officials of Sinelnikovo, as well as Vasilkovskiy, Dnepropetrovskiy, Mezhevskiy, Petropavlovskiy, Pokrovskiy, and Sinelnikovskiy rayons, which make up the electoral district.

The chairman of the Presidium of the UkSSR Supreme Soviet paid a visit to the Sinelnikovo Spring Plant imeni Comintern, an experimental plant breeding station operated by the All-Union Corn Scientific Research Institute, as well as a number of kolkhozes and sovkhozes. In his conversations with workers, kolkhoz farmers and specialists, he inquired about their working and living conditions, the state of labor and production process discipline, and efforts to improve thrift and economy. Considerable attention was focused on completing the harvest, laying away fodder, and sale of agricultural products to the state.

O. F. Vatchenko visited the construction site of the Dnepropetrovskiy Rayon hospital, other construction projects, trade and public food service enterprises in the oblast seat.

He was accompanied on his tour of the oblast by V. G. Boyko, first secretary of the Dnepropetrovsk Oblast party committee, and Yu. P. Babych, chairman of the oblast executive committee.

3024

CSO: 1811/50

REGIONAL

LVOV PAPERS PRAISED FOR EFFECTIVE WORK AGAINST 'RELIGIOUS DIVERSION'

Kiev RADYANS'KA UKRAYINA in Ukrainian 28 Jun 83 p 3

[Article, published under the heading "Survey of the Press," by RADYANS'KA UKRAYINA correspondent V. Martynov, Lvov: "Against Spiritual Poison"]

[Text] Pure spring water has traditionally been called zhyva [alive, linked with life] among our people. It always gave fairy-tale heroes good spirits, joy, and such power that they would become invincible in combat against an enemy. Soviet citizens also derive their strength precisely from such pure springs, and it is only a few isolated individuals who are sometimes enticed by poisoned springs.

Journalist Yu. Malyavs'kyi, writing in the Lvov Oblast newspaper VIL'NA UKRAYINA, told about one of these. One day in the fall a border post patrol apprehended an unidentified elderly man. He was carrying no papers. He pretended to be deaf, mute, and mentally unbalanced. While efforts were being made to establish his identity, doctors at the Lvov Psychiatric Hospital examined the elderly man in order to determine his state of health. The author of the article "Traveling Salesman Peddling Spiritual Wares" writes: "He put on a real show! He rolled his eyes, snarled, grimaced, contorted and shook every part of his body...." But this pensioner, a former Uniate (Greek Catholic) priest-monk with higher education in theology, attempted to remain unidentified in vain. It was precisely determined that he, Hryhoriy Antonovych Budzins'kyi, resided in Lvov, in a single-family dwelling at 4 Spokiyana Street, and he was far from deaf, mute, and insane.

This name was also familiar to journalist Yu. Malyavs'kyi, since on numerous occasions Budzins'kyi, whenever VIL'NA UKRAYINA would publish materials hostile to Uniatism, would rush into debate and, flecks of foam on his lips, would take the pose of defender of the Union, which had long since been condemned by the entire Ukrainian people. At one time Archimandrite Klymentiy Sheptyts'kyi himself gave his blessing to this "defender" to enroll in Rome's Gregorian University. Budzins'kyi was counting on a career with the church. But the postwar Lvov Synod of the Greek Catholic Church adopted a decision to dissolve the Union, which for more than 350 years had been helping churchmen in the Western Ukraine exploit the toiler masses, strengthen occupation regimes, strangle the revolutionary movement, pursue a vicious anti-Soviet policy, further the cause of fascist crimes, and give them blessing during the years of the Great Patriotic

War. And this decision, which Budzins'kyy still refuses to acknowledge, became a sharp bone sticking in his craw. He himself collaborated with the OUN [Organization of Ukrainian Nationalists] during the fascist occupation, in his sermons gave thanks to God for the fact that the fascist troops had "liberated" the people from the "Soviets," and wrote a letter to the Gestapo denouncing Soviet teacher M. V. Dyuk. He received deserved punishment for these and other crimes. But this illegal Uniate priest refuses to give in: he convenes gatherings in his home and gives sermons in which he makes hostile, slanderous statements. Various warnings, preventive and educative measures have little effect on Budzins'kyy. He wants so badly to resuscitate the defunct Union. There is only one problem -- he does not even have enough ground under him to grow weeds, and he lacks followers and helpers.

O. I. Pavliv, about whom L'VOVSKAYA PRAVDA reported in an article entitled "The Apostle Who Never Was," took this same path. He was identified in Chervonograd as an elder of an unregistered local splinter-group community of Baptists. Pavliv specialized in keeping as far away as possible from watchful eyes, choosing the comfortable home of "brother" Starodub in the village of Selets, Sokalskiy Rayon. A "school" was operating there, educating children in the spirit of those ideas to which Pavliv adhered. They were circulating illegal literature obtained from abroad. This literature contains slander against the Soviet system, distorted facts about the status of religious believers in our country, and defends former war criminals. In short, Pavliv ardently supported hostile bourgeois-clerical propaganda and, himself having drunk his fill of the poison, was offering it to others. The community put the arm on him, and the people's court, objectively examining the Pavliv affair, sentenced him to 2 years in prison.

Of course people such as Budzins'kyy and Pavliv are exceptions in our society. But this does not mean that Lvov Oblast newspapers limit themselves to isolated articles against the intrigues of clerical propaganda. L'VOVSKAYA PRAVDA and VIL'NA UKRAYINA, consistent and aggressive in their anticlerical articles, offer a rebuff to all attempts by bourgeois ideological centers to arouse distrust in the Soviet Union on the part of religious believers and to push them onto the path of opposition to the Soviet system. Both newspapers enlist scientists, leading journalists, writers, and educators in this campaign. L'VOVSKAYA PRAVDA published an article by Candidate of Historical Sciences D. Myn'kovets'kyy, principal of the Dublyany Secondary School, Samborskiy Rayon. Presenting a competent analysis of documentary material, he exposed the true countenance of those "canting hypocrites" who in the past, residing on the territory of the western oblasts of the Ukraine, simultaneously served the church, the OUN gang, and the Hitlerite occupation forces. Today these "fighters for an independent Ukraine," having taken refuge abroad from the people's anger and retribution, gaze hungrily at the Ukrainian land in alliance with the clericalists and, utilizing bourgeois radio broadcasting facilities, shed crocodile tears over past times.

Scholars contributing articles to the newspaper L'VOVSKAYA PRAVDA most frequently appear under the regular section heading "Time and Religion." In one such article Candidate of Philosophical Sciences A. Kosyanchuk went into detail showing how various hostile religious denominations which are prohibited in our

country change the forms and methods of their activities. He emphasizes: "Characterizing today's religious sects, we should point out that they are gradually diminishing in our country. All sects of Orthodox and Catholic origin have virtually ceased activities or are on the verge of collapse. Crisis phenomena are being manifested the most intensively in those groups whose leaders hold extremist positions and who seek to direct religious affairs into the political arena."

Recently these newspapers have carried profound, substantial articles by Candidate of Philosophical Sciences V. Fomychenko entitled "Under the Guise of Religion" (about clerical anticommunism within the system of ideological sabotage against socialism), and by Candidate of Philosophical Sciences Yu. Pyshchyk, entitled "Like a Sterile Blossom on a Living Tree." Docent N. Kozachyshyn, dean of the faculty of advanced training for atheist lecturers at Lvov University imeni Ivan Franko, and N. Romanyuk, consultant at the Political Education House of the Lvov Oblast party committee, discussed their experience training skilled atheism lecturers and their achievements.

VIL'NA UKRAYINA carried a significant article by Candidate of Philosophical Sciences Yu. Okhrimenko. Here is the principal idea expressed in his article: "Incompatibility! -- This is the only possible reply to attempts on the part of clerical-bourgeois ideologists to 'find' common ground between science and religion." This incompatibility is also confirmed by a reflective article by radio newscaster V. Shalays'kyi entitled "In Combat Against Obscurantism" (VIL'NA UKRAYINA). The reflections contained in the article came as he was looking at the exhibits at the Lvov Museum of the History of Religion and Atheism. The author demonstrates with vivid examples what impassioned fighters against Uniatism were Ivan Franko and Yaroslav Halan. And in an interesting series of articles entitled "Lions and Roadway" by the writer Roman Fedoriv, the author traces in particular the history of the struggle by the Ukrainian people against Catholicism. The writer shows how the Jesuits, Franciscans, Dominicans, Cistercians, Carmelites, Trinitarians, and Basilians established their nests on the streets of Lvov and how history and the liberated people cast these nests out, sweeping their city clean of this thick cobweb.

Frequently VIL'NA UKRAYINA and L'VOVSKAYA PRAVDA carry reviews of books exposing clericalism. In a recent issue of VIL'NA UKRAYINA, Doctor of Historical Sciences Professor Yu. Slyvka and scientific worker V. Yakovenko, in a review entitled "Bigots Make Themselves a Soft Bed," highly praise the book "Eksportery dukhovnoho nasyl'stva" [Exporters of Spiritual Violence], written by a large team of authors and published by the Kamenyar Publishing House. Such reviews promptly direct the attention of the public to new books and promote these books.

From time to time both newspapers carry articles, sketches, and reports about the Yaroslav Halan youth sociopolitical clubs. But this subject is covered with the greatest consistency in the oblast youth newspaper LENINS'KA MOLOD', which carries a Halan section every month. There have been more than 60 of these to date, and each one contains materials of an anticlerical thrust. This same newspaper initiated the carrying of articles describing the exhibits at the Lvov Museum of History of Religion and Atheism. Journalist V. Horbovyi does

a fine job as editor of this section. Six of these articles have been published. His article entitled "Forced Marriage With Rome," which appeared in the 4 June issue of this year, is both readable and profound. The title contains words spoken by the great I. Franko about the Union. The author skillfully summarizes his presentation: "The wheel of history crushed the fingers of the Uniate churchmen, fingers with which they had blessed the fascist occupation forces. Yaroslav Halan wrote in this connection: 'The Uniate Church was born 350 years ago in an atmosphere of treason. It is dying today in the same atmosphere'."

We wish the Lvov newspapers even greater emphasis on political commentary (and writers should be more actively enlisted for this) and aggressiveness in the struggle for the purity of our spiritual springs, so that Soviet citizens may always dip from them only life-giving water.

3024

CSO: 1811/47

REGIONAL

ARMENIAN AGROINDUSTRIAL COMMISSION HOLDS SESSIONS

Measures Reviewed

GF072010 Yerevan SOVETAKAN AYASTAN in Armenian 24 Jun 83 p 1

[Excerpts] The increase in the production of various agricultural products, industrial recultivation, improvement of product quality and establishment of corresponding measures in that regard were reviewed by the Armenian SSR Council of Ministers Presidium Agroindustrial Complex Affairs Commission.

The commission listened to the issue of raising the quality of meat and dairy products and improving their variety and noted that during the recent years the Ministry of Meat and Dairy Products has made many efforts in that regard. The standard of recultivation of raw materials and mechanization of production has been promoted; the entire dairy product line is being delivered to the consumers in an improved shape and the allocation of the rayon centers and rural locations has been increased in terms of the volume of dairy products sales.

However, the quality of production and variety of products do not meet the growing demands. In many cases the dairy products does not meet government standards causing a number of valuable dairy products to be wasted. The variety of ice cream is greatly limited and often it is being delivered to the trade organizations in low quality and without concern for the product.

According to the decision adopted, the Ministry of Meat and Dairy Products Industry was urged to establish and verify measures in all production locations to strictly protect the technological organization, and strengthen technological control in all production.

The commission reviewed the implementation of the 1981 decision adopted by the Armenian SSR Council of Ministers regarding measures to improve the activity of the greenhouse farms of the Armenian SSR Ministry of Fruit and Vegetable Industry and noted that there are serious shortcomings in this work. In separate greenhouse farms and complexes the crop yield of vegetables is low. In many farms the variety of vegetables is not being maintained and the organization of vegetable production according to months is insufficient. Almost 77.6 percent of the entire output of greenhouse farms is being achieved during May, June and July and the supply of vegetables to the population and public food centers during winter is extremely insufficient.

The commission adopted a decision in accordance with the reviewed issues calling for concrete measures and recommendations to improve the activity of the greenhouses.

Preparations Reviewed, Effective Measures Urged

GF331185 Yerevan SOVETAKAN AYASTAN in Armenian 9 Jul 83 p 2

[Excerpts] The Armenian SSR Council of Ministers Presidium's Commission on Agroindustrial Complex Affairs reviewed the preparations made by the procurement and trade organizations of the Ministry of Fruit and Vegetable Industry to acquire and sell the 1983 crop. [paragraph continues] It was noted that the ministry's organizations are not fully ready to receive the crop. The current and basic preparations of the retail goods shops has not been completed; the shops are not fully equipped with sales personnel containers, and unloading equipment. The executive committees of Yerevan city rayon Soviets are not helping sufficiently in the preparations of shops and in staffing them with cadres.

The commission urged the Armenian SSR Fruit and Vegetable Industry Ministry, the Yerevan, Leninakan, Kirovakan, Abovyan, Alaverdi, Ararat, Artik, Razdhan, Kamo, Charentsavan, Dilizhan, Kafan, and Dzhrmuk people's deputies council executive committees to take measures to complete the current and basic retail trade chain in shortest possible time and provide the material and technical bases for the shops.

The Fruit and Vegetable Industry Ministry was also urged to take measures to secure the procurement centers and offices with necessary equipment, receipts, containers, and technical means for unloading for the season of procurement of potatoes, fruits and vegetables.

Moreover, the commission noted that adequate attention is not being paid in the republic in the usage of secondary raw materials. The usage of residues of geranium production, fruit extracts, and fruit pits is insufficient.

The adopted decision urged the Ministry of Food Industry, Fruit, and Vegetable Industry and the Trade and Consumers Services Commission to establish and realize complete means to fully utilize the residues of the republic's food enterprises.

The commission also reviewed issues dealing with the fulfillment of the food program and adopted decisions and recommendations on this matter.

CSO: 1800/1582

REGIONAL

CUSTOM OFFICIALS, BORDER GUARDS BATTLE CONTRABAND, ILLEGAL LITERATURE

Kiev PRAVDA UKRAINY in Russian 12 Jun 83 p 4

[Article by A. Kuz'ma, staff correspondent, Chop, Transcarpathian Oblast: "At the Country's Gates: A Report from the Customs Office"]

[Text] What contrivances one encounters here! Once the Chop customs officials discovered a married couple, the Sh's, who in order to make a profit, wanted to get 900 rubles worth of commercial goods through the border.

This childless husband and wife managed to hide in their spare tire compartment 700 rubles worth of infant's nipples, a large amount of children's footwear, hats, mittens, men and women's clothing, and other items. As a result they were criminally charged for smuggling and attempted speculation, and their auto and other property were confiscated.

Here is a recent case. Customs officials pulled dozens of pairs of jeans and other commercial goods valued at 4,800 rubles from the space above the ceiling in one of the compartments of a train car on the Rome-Budapest-Moscow train, in which foreign citizens were travelling. In an adjacent car they found ideological contraband and more than a dozen anti-Soviet and pornographic magazines.

There has been more than one attempt to lull the vigilance of Soviet customs officials and border guards. Here is what happened one time. Three motorists: Roman Mos, Hans Weidman, and Kristof Jung had rented a Ford van from an unidentified country. After a careful examination, in the vehicle's double wall panels borderguards discovered items clearly not needed by tourists: printer's plates for various texts, and parts for electrical copying equipment.

The organizers of such dangerous "tours" are most frequently the managers of "charitable firms," or to put it more directly, anti-Soviet and anti-socialist organizations which thrust questionable literature upon their fellow citizens going to the USSR. At Chop they recall an incident where two motoring tourists, from the U.S. and the Netherlands, concealed in the car's gas tank 988 copies of literature illegal to export to the USSR. However, the venture failed.

Of course, it is impossible and there is no need to collect all the pulp literature and the various confiscated goods. Nevertheless, a unique museum for so-called "dirty trophies" has been organized. Four glass cases display examples of human resourcefulness and desire for adventure.

One of the "exhibitors" pointed out to us: "Here is an ordinary shoestring. How much money do you think could be hidden in it?"

"Two 50 ruble bills."

There was a small handbag for women, which we photographed as a "remembrance." Under its lining an entire "fortune" was revealed: 2 gold rings, 10 1897 Tsarist silver coins, a gold chain, earrings and old watches.

It turns out that under ordinary washing powder, a box can hold 123 women's handkerchiefs made from Lyureks [synthetic fiber], valued at 3,500 rubles. In another such box an attempt was made to smuggle in several dozen pairs of jeans.

Old traditional methods of hiding contraband are in children's dolls, under dry milk or sardines, or in ordinary thermos bottles. However, one also encounters "inventors" who endeavor to make huge coat buttons, put gold items inside them, and then recover them with the same type of fabric from which the coat was made. Others drill out the heads of hammers, fill them up with gold items, and then carefully cover up the hole.

As we listen to these stories, only one thought puzzles us--how are the customs officials able to uncover all these "tricks"?

Customs Chief V. F. Gleb says: "Experienced inspectors such as Oleg Chernetskiy and Nikolay Strigin are talented psychologists and "searchers." In the course of work they develop a special flair. For example, the one who hid his money in his shoelaces constantly glanced at his shoes. The official closely examined the "tourist." One shoelace appeared to be thicker than the other. He was asked to take off his shoes.

The next group of tourists entered the customs hall. The officials ask them to display their things for examination. The procedure is the rough and fast. This time at the gates of the nation everything was in order. Have a good trip.

11574

CSO: 1800/1485

REGIONAL

COMMUNIST HUMANISM, MORALITY SHOULD BE FOCUS OF ATHEIST WORK

Vilnius SOVETSKAYA LITVA in Russian 11 May 82 p 2

[Article by Docent F. Machyanskas, candidate of philosophical sciences: "The Spiritual Riches of Mankind: On the Formation of a Scientific-Materialistic Atheist World-View"]

/Text/ The resourcefulness of the workers, the formation and development of a socialist way of life, the creation of a new historical community of the people—the Soviet people, the establishment of a stable political and moral atmosphere—all of this had a most favorable effect on the strengthening of a scientific-materialist, atheist world-view among the overwhelming majority of the population of Soviet Lithuania. The flourishing of Soviet socialist democracy, secured in the Fundamental Law of the USSR, and the constitutional guarantees of freedom of conscience are eliminating any and all socio-political and philosophical prerequisites for the beginnings of any sort of antagonistic opposition to this objective process.

This, it goes without saying, does not mean that all the problems of the formation of a new man have been solved. Life does not stand still. Overcoming the difficulties associated with the speed of our domestic growth: the preservation of the vestiges of the past in the consciousness and behavior of certain people, as well as every description of influences of external conditions, caused by the intensification of the ideological struggle, continually pose new tasks in the area of ideological and political-education work, and in particular, the formation of a scientific-materialistic world-view among all members of society.

The essence and the purpose of atheist education is to strengthen the ideological-political unity of the people, since in our country the position and the prestige of man in society and in the collective are primarily determined by honest labor, civic action and responsibility, and progressive moral qualities, and not by his attitude toward religion. Sociological research reveals that the overwhelming majority of the believers accept totally the value of the socialist way of life, are completely in accord with and wholly approve the domestic and foreign policy of the CPSU and the Soviet state. Only certain extremists and religious fanatics are consciously striving, by artificial means, to sow discord between the believers and the atheists, to arouse antisocialist feelings under the guise of religion, and violate Soviet legal order.

One must certainly not confuse these two classes of believers, which are opposed to one another in their socio-ideological makeup. Hence both in ideological educational work and in legal practice differentiation of views is a requirement, as well as advancing arguments to expose the true goals of the extremist elements, and assuring the believers of peaceful and free satisfaction of their religious needs, enlisting them to active participation in the economic and socio-political life along with all the workers.

Practical experience indicates that the success of atheist work depends to a great extent on the profound understanding of the fact that, in a society of developed socialism the causes for religiousity are not at all the same as those which existed, let's say 30-40 years ago. The religious convictions of certain groups of people are held not so much as the result of social causes, as from a desire to somehow, even in an illusory manner, "compensate" for a gap which has occurred, let's say because of one's age or some other reasons, or the weakening of an individual's social contacts (a feeling of personal insecurity or loneliness). A return to the faith is possible also on encountering displays of formalism and bureaucratism, which are alien to our way of life. Therefore, in the practical work of atheist education, one must study to a sufficient degree, and concretely size up the situation, as to what and to which phenomena of life certain people hold in their consciousness, or which religious illusions certain social groups hold.

Here it is important to take a very close look at what sort of micro-environment believers live in; what is the state of public opinion in the region or the working collective; what are special features of the relations of the people in them, their individual lot in life, their difficulties and conflicts, their unfounded hopes, and so on. And only then should one point out in one's practical work with believers, carefully and continuously advancing arguments, what sort of "substitute" a person obtains having broken off one's ties with religion, and what a scientific-materialistic atheist world-view will give him. In order to do this, as Karl Marx taught, one must, "Not wave the banner of 'atheism' so much, and do a better job of expounding the contents of its philosophy"; one must skilfully disclose the essence of a scientific-materialistic world-view and its humanist character.

In the conditions of aggravated ideological opposition, one must devote special attention to the scientific-materialistic education of young people, who will, as was pointed out in the materials of the 26th CPSU Congress, comprise the nucleus of our society of tomorrow. Forming their world-view, inculcating the ideals of humanism and the communist norms of morality, is a most important task of those who propagandize scientific atheism.

While organizing political-educational work in the collective, one must not forget that in recent times, so to speak, a new type of believer is being formed; who in comparison with the old, traditional believers has quite often a higher intellectual level; who displays a tendency toward a 'rationalistic' basis for religion, a tendency toward philosophical and ethical thinking, spiritual perfection, non-traditional cults, and so on. The basic, narrowly-antireligious propaganda, intended for the vanishing poorly-educated believer, is simply not effective here.

That portion of the non-religious citizens which occupies an indifferent and occasionally even a conciliatory position with respect to religion, also demands special considerations in atheistic work. The roots of such a position are covered by the mistaken opinion that religion will vanish all by itself, naturally. Sometimes such "indifference" is an attempt to mask a feeling of delight with church relics, and an idealization of the role of religion and the church in history and in culture, although there is no basis for this whatsoever. That is why it is so important to defeat this "ideological omnivorousness" and instill an aggressive spirit and philosophical activeness in the non-believing people.

Strange as it may seem, atheistic work must also be conducted among the atheists, since overcoming all kinds of prejudice, which religion tries to live on parasitically, requires the attention of all the conscientious, progressive forces of our society. The decree of the CPSU Central Committee "On the Further Improvement of Ideological and Political-Educational Work" stresses the paramount responsibility of communists and Komsomol members in the struggle with the vestiges of the past, and in forming a scientific-materialistic world-view among all members of society.

Individual work with believers who are wavering, and even with people who have broken their ties with religion, is an intricate and complex matter. One must continually and purposefully strengthen the social contacts among the people, and tactfully, unobtrusively appeal to them to raise their cultural level, and teach them the habits of independent reasoning. For people who feel lonely, be more active in attracting them to collective activities; for the poorly-educated, educate them more skilfully; and for those who are still afraid of "God's punishment", inculcate in them a feeling of human worthiness, and nobility.

Improving scientific atheist work is directly connected with criticism of the political clericalism and with the decisive exposure of the hostile intrigues of bourgeois propaganda. One must continually remember that religious organizations have centuries of experience in the struggle with progressive ideas, and as a matter of fact, with the ideas of communism.

The ideologues and politicians of imperialism are striving to depict the battle of ideas, which is taking place in the modern world, as a battle between religion and atheism. The most obvious purpose of this is to influence ideologically those of our fellow citizens who still have a certain attraction for religion. Falsely interpreting and altering the principle of freedom of conscience in their own way, the reactionary foreign propagandists and clericals are dealing in the idea which they long for—creating from these citizens some kind of religious opposition to the Soviet system.

Here our ideological and political foes are, of course, vainly counting on some sort of ideological dividends. The believing Soviet citizens, along with the non-believers, are creating a new life, recognize common goals and tasks for economic and social development, and discard with distaste the malicious speculation of our foes for religious feelings. Nevertheless, even the individuals who are thus led into error, represent a noticeable loss, and harm to the society where man represents the highest value. And this is why

it is important to devote more attention to explaining the principles of freedom of conscience, to the humanist essence of Marxist atheism, to propagandizing the policy of the Communist Party with respect to its views on religion and the church. And most important—to wage this propaganda, as the 26th CPSU Congress decreed, "Relying on the firm foundation of the socio-economic policy of the CPSU".

9006

CSO: 1800/1498

REGIONAL

NEW WORKS ON SOVIET LITHUANIAN HISTORY DISCUSSED

Vilnius SOVETSKAYA LITVA in Russian 20 Apr 83 p 4

[Article under the rubric: "Scholars Tell of the Quest - Discoveries - Revelations": "History in the Service of the Present"]

[Text] Among the many problems being studied by the staff at the Institute of History of the Lithuanian SSR Academy of Sciences, research on the history of the Lithuanian people during the Soviet period occupies a special place. Candidate of Historical Sciences, Docent Genrikas Shadzhyus, chief of the Department of History of Socialist Society, describes what scholars in his department are working on.

The second half of the 1970's and the beginning of the 1980's was an important stage in further research on the history of Lithuania in the Soviet period. This period is also at present among the most urgent and widely-researched in Lithuanian-Soviet historiography. Scholars have brought to light and summarized quite a wealth of factual material, which is of paramount scientific and ideological importance.

In a brief article it is difficult to give a complete survey of the work which our staff has been carrying out, in illuminating the many-faceted problems of the history of Lithuania in the Soviet period. In the last decade alone, putting into practice the decisions of the 25th and 26th CPSU Congress, and the 17th and 18th Lithuanian CP Congress, we have prepared a number of monographs and dozens of scientific articles, in which on the basis of a wide range of source materials we made a number of conclusions and observations, and made an objective analysis of the historical process of building socialism in the republic.

A noteworthy event in recent times has been the preparation and publication of such academic works as, "The History of the Lithuanian SSR," (the fourth volume) and a one-volume work, "The History of the Lithuanian SSR" (from ancient times to our day). The first of these works reconstructs the complete picture of the historical processes which took place in Soviet Lithuania in the years of building socialism; the basic stages in the development of the Lithuanian society are singled out; an in-depth description is given of the socio-economic and political development of Lithuania, both in the transitional period as well as during the years of strengthening socialism. The parts and the chapters of the

single-volume work, in which the Soviet period is illuminated, brings out a great deal of new statistical and factual material, which displays the scope and the dynamic power of the development of the national economy and culture of the republic in the years of Soviet rule. I'd especially like to stress the fact that here, for the first time in Lithuanian-Soviet historiography, a description is given in summarized form of the basic directions of development of the Lithuanian people at the contemporary stage of developed socialism, which had not been previously researched and summarized.

The above-mentioned works provide an extensive description of the fruitful and comprehensive activity of the republic's party organization and its role in leading the workers of Lithuania at various stages in the building of socialism. It is also fitting to note that the basic problems of the history of Lithuania in the Soviet period, and the theoretical and practical activities of the Lithuanian Communist Party in implementing the Leninist ideals for building and developing socialism, are disclosed on the basis of Marxist-Leninist teachings on the general law-governed nature and specific characteristics of this process.

In recent years the problem of the social development of the countryside has occupied the central place in our scholarly research. The development of agriculture in the republic in the years of building socialism and in the period of developed socialism is illuminated in special chapters in the above-mentioned works, as well as in a collectively-authored monograph, "The Peasantry of Soviet Lithuania" (an historical essay), and in an anthology of documents, "The Collectivization of Peasant Farms in the Lithuanian SSR".

The study of the cooperation of Soviet Lithuania with the fraternal Soviet republics, both in the years of building socialism and at the present stage, occupies a notable position in the research carried on by the department. The research was launched in an anthology of articles, "The Wartime Friendship of the Belorussian and Lithuanian Peoples (1941-1945)", which displays the participation of the workers of Lithuania and Belorussia in the combined struggle of the peoples of the USSR with the German Fascist aggressors during the years of the Great Patriotic War. The collectively-authored monograph which we prepared, "Lithuania in the Fraternal Family of Soviet Peoples", thoroughly illuminates the economic and cultural cooperation of Soviet Lithuania with the other Soviet republics. In honor of the 60th Anniversary of the USSR, a monograph was published under the auspices of the academies of sciences of the Belorussian and Lithuanian SSR, "Cooperation of the Belorussian and Lithuanian Peoples in the Period of Developed Socialism". This work investigates questions of the cooperation of the two neighboring republics in the sphere of social and political life, in the business of strengthening the material-technical basis of industry and agriculture, in expanding scientific and technical contacts, and in the area of culture.

One of the important themes in the scientific-research activities of the department is the study and generalization of the political system of our society. Not long ago we submitted a large collectively-authored monograph to "Mokslas" for publication, "The Development of the Political System of Soviet Society in Lithuania". The monograph illuminates, on the basis of the programmatic statutes of the CPSU and the USSR Constitution, the development and functions of the political system of a society in the conditions of developed socialism. On the basis of numerous materials, the majority of which

have not been used in the scholarly process up to now, the activity of the Communist Party of Lithuania, the state, the Soviet of the People's Deputies, people's control, trade unions, Komsomol, and cooperative associations are being researched and generalized. In examining the economy, the social and political structure, and cultural life, the authors have attempted to perform an analysis of the new processes and the changes which are characteristic of mature socialism. We are continuing to work on this topic.

At the present time we are intensely occupied in preparations for publishing the 5th volume of "The History of the Lithuanian SSR", which takes in the stage of developed socialism. The volume investigates social and political life, and the functions of the political system of developed socialism in the republic, in close association with the problems of socio-economic and political development of the Soviet Union as a whole. Questions of strengthening the material-technical base; further industrial development; specialization and concentration of agricultural production; and the struggle for technical progress, are analyzed extensively. Also examined are changes in the social structure of the society, in national relations. A great deal of attention is devoted to questions of the development of culture, literature and art.

Our short-range plans include the preparation of an anthology of articles criticizing the concepts of Lithuanian emigre-bourgeois historiography. The collectively-authored monograph, "Cooperation of Soviet Lithuania with the Russian Federation" studies the questions embracing the period from 1940 to 1980.

The work which has been carried on in recent years by the institute as a whole and our department in particular, not only has strengthened the ties of historical science with production, but has also gradually increased its ideological potential. The works which we have published demonstrate extensively the depth and breadth of the revolutionary-transformational activities of the party and the people; illuminate the achievements of Soviet Lithuania in the development of the economy and culture, and in improving social relations. These publications render a direct influence on the formation of a communist world-view among the Soviet people; they assist in correctly evaluating the complex processes of historical development and in grasping the ideas of the character and the content of socio-political, socio-economic and spiritual life in Soviet society.

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REGIONAL

'PRIMARY ORGANIZATIONS' WORK WITH DOCUMENTS' PUBLISHED IN GEORGIAN

[Editorial Report] Tbilisi KOMUNISTI in Georgian on 2 June 1983 page 2 under the rubric "The Primary Organization Is the Party's Foundation" carries an unsigned 200-word brief on the new Georgian-language edition of Oleg Zakharov's manual "Working With Documents in the Primary Organizations," published by Sabchota Sakartvelo. The work fills a long-felt need. Topics dealt with include how to register new members, log documents, plan party work, collect and process membership dues, deal with personnel matters, and handle letters and complaints. This edition incorporates revisions deriving from the November 1982 CPSU Central Committee Plenum.

TBILISI COURT HEAD DISCUSSES SPECULATION LAWS

[Editorial Report] Tbilisi KOMUNISTI in Georgian on 2 June 1983 page 4 carries Gruzinform correspondent A. Vygnanskiy's 800-word conversation with Sh. Makharadze, chairman of the Tbilisi City Court, concerning aspects of the new tougher anti-speculation laws that went into effect 1 January 1983, and specific application of them. Citing Lenin's dictum about the danger posed by speculative practices in a socialist state, Makharadze notes that "speculators come in all guises--trade workers, pensioners, outright parasites." He refers briefly to several episodes, including cases of rather large-scale operations conducted from "under-the-floor department stores" in people's homes as well as street and hallway peddling of scarce goods (or "artificially scarce" goods) that nets the speculators big profits.

PARTY SECRETARY DESCRIBES PROGRESS, TASKS OF GEORGIAN CULTURE

[Editorial Report] Tbilisi KOMUNISTI in Georgian on 28 June 1983 pages 1 and 2 carries GCP Central Committee Secretary G. Enukidze's 7500-word article describing the progress made in all sectors of Georgian culture, including the natural and social sciences, in the past 10 years. This culture is centuries old and unique, yet has benefitted and continues to benefit from "mutual enrichment" with other cultures of the world and the peoples of the Soviet Union. In Georgia itself, all aspects of culture have been enhanced and made available to outlying regions as well as the

center, including the autonomous regions (Abkhazia, Adjara, Ossetia) and other minority areas. The author lists a number of recently built or instituted facilities in this regard. In addition, numerous conferences and symposiums have been held on the republic level to deal with vital scientific and cultural matters. Many important party and government decrees have served to enhance the different sectors of the arts such as theater, criticism, literature, music, and the like. The leadership has found more refined ways to deal with the creative intelligentsia, whose unions and associations have themselves been given new leaders (a number are listed). Work with creative youth has been improved thanks to new institutions and facilities training the next generations. Like the natural and social scientists, creative artists have turned their efforts toward practical social concerns of today--without, however, diminishing the esthetic factor. Cultural monuments, so long neglected, are being revived and restored, many of them (churches, for example) being adapted to new uses such as folklore museums, theaters, and socialist ceremonial halls. Archaeology has received tremendous impetus, including current excavations in Moscow's Don Monastery where some of Georgia's leading political and cultural figures of the past are buried.

Outside the republic, Georgian culture has been made available to the other Soviet peoples and to the world. Georgian troupes and art exhibits travel all over the world, and Georgian literature is translated into many languages. Preparations for the upcoming celebrations of the Georgievsk Bicentennial are further promoting these efforts.

Nevertheless, there is no place for complacency. Georgian culture is too precious to serve narrowly personal and local interests. It must strive toward the universal-social.

GEORGIAN AZERI NEWSPAPER SPOTLIGHTS REGIONAL DEVELOPMENT

[Editorial Report] Tbilisi KOMUNISTI in Georgian on 16 June 1983 page 4 carries a 600-word Gruzinform article on a special edition of SOVET GURDZHUSTANY [Soviet Georgia in Azeri] devoted to social, economic, and cultural development in Marneuli, Dmanisi, Bolnisi, and Gardabani rayons, where most of its readers live. Marneuli and Gardabani rayons, in particular, represent the vital hinterland that supplies Tbilisi and Rustavi with fruits, vegetables, and other foodstuffs. The main focus of the piece is Marneuli Rayon, and figures are given on amounts and kinds of products, also comparative wages--145 rubles per month average farm pay, 231 in industry.

GORI RAPO INTRODUCES SUCCESSFUL REFINEMENTS

[Editorial Report] Tbilisi KOMUNISTI in Georgian on 21 June 1983 page 2 carries a 1700-word article by V. Kasradze and G. Vashakidze concerning ways the Gori RAPO [rayon agricultural production association] is coping

with its tasks and introducing innovations designed to boost crop yields, reduce manual labor, enlarge croplands through increased mechanization and irrigation, and so on. Throughout, the authors repeatedly emphasize that much of the credit for the association's success goes to its chairman, Valeri Khutsishvili, who was rigorously schooled in the Abasha method. Inter alia, the structure and functions of Selkhoztekhnika have been changed so that the association itself can determine which farms and sections require which machinery, and Selkhoztekhnika is responsible for repairs, maintenance, and spare parts. The association's solid centralized funds are being put to good use, including keeping up loan payments for lagging farms, building up the infrastructure, and reviving the once-abandoned village of Sakhortse. Special attention is focused on ways to ensure that all kolkhoz members do their fair share. This concern has been greatly facilitated by the "household passport" system which registers all household members, their abilities, the size and potential of household plots, livestock and poultry count, and so on. Chairman Khutsishvili notes that some departmental (affiliation) barriers still persist, in which certain enterprises have to answer to higher departmental bodies (e.g., a ministry) as well as local party and governmental units. He urges that they be made answerable directly to the association.

GEORGIAN PEOPLE'S CONTROL FINDS WIDESPREAD VIOLATIONS

[Editorial Report] Tbilisi KOMUNISTI in Georgian on 30 June 1983 devotes all of page 2 to the regular "people's control" feature, "The People's Watchful Eye."

An unattributed 800-word lead-in piece details the republic People's Control Committee's findings of widespread violations in several rayon co-op trade systems, involving large amounts of cashless transactions, sales of goods banned from retail trade, and the like. Deputy Tsekavshiri Chairman Tsilosani was given a stern warning, and several rayon-level officials were also punished.

V. Simonishvili's 400-word article reports a raid by Tbilisi's Ordzhonikidze Rayon people's control inspectors and militiamen in response to local residents' complaints about the noisy, 24-hour-a-day operations of an auto garage run by the student community administration. They found several unauthorized auto repair and painting shops going full swing, with unauthorized machines and equipment, illegally rigged electric heaters (for paint drying), and unauthorized and very noisy paint gun compressors. All the autos being worked on were privately owned. The garage manager was fired.

In a 400-word item, O. Nikabadze describes deplorable worker food services in Ordzhonikidze Rayon, especially for a number of mining, quarry, and mill enterprises. Dining facilities are in bad shape or closed indefinitely "for repairs" while expensive equipment rusts, unsanitary conditions abound, many key foodstuffs are simply not to be had and food that is available is unappetizing.

Finally, a "people's control raid brigade" files a 400-word report of unsatisfactory contract discipline in a number of enterprises and associations in Poti. In particular, the Society for the Blind, the Society for the Deaf and Dumb, Poti Elektroapparat, the Electromechanical Amplifiers Plant, and certain others consistently fail to meet contract terms stipulating quantity, mix, and quality, and have had to pay huge fines. Figures are given.

GEORGIAN BOARDING SCHOOLS CONTRIBUTE TO FOOD PROGRAM

[Editorial Report] Tbilisi KOMUNISTI in Georgian on 19 June 1983 page 1 carries a 700-word piece by H. Tutberidze, head of the Education Ministry's Administration of Boarding Schools and Children's Homes, concerning the administration's measures by which these institutions have since 1981 successfully operated auxiliary farm plots and livestock complexes to contribute to the Food Program and also learn work skills. One of the goals is to become self-sufficient in basic foodstuffs, with surplus products sold to the state or donated to sanatoria and hospitals. Profits are plowed back into the schools. Output figures for schools and institutions in various regions are given. In addition, vocational-technical education has been introduced in several institutions, the first such experiment in the USSR, and the past year's results are to be discussed soon.

GEORGIAN COLLEGE ENTRANCE EXAM CHEATER SATIRIZED

[Editorial Report] Tbilisi KOMUNISTI in Georgian on 26 June 1983 page 4 carries Revaz Chkhartishvili's 1100-word article satirizing a high school graduate who unsuccessfully cheated on his college entrance exam, using a crib sheet borrowed from a friend who had passed. The main focus is on the boy's stylish and imperious mother, who went right to the review commission in outrage when her son received a "2" on a literary paper copied from the friend's paper, which had earned a "5." The commission chairman points out carefully that the would-be student had miscopied several key words and proper names, indicating that not only was he ignorant of the subject matter but couldn't even read very well. The reviewer goes on to lambaste such applicants and especially their fond parents, who cannot believe that the grade is justified and who think that all it takes is the right connection to rectify the situation. Furthermore, when confronted with the facts justifying the rejection, they never apologize but run and tell all their friends and relatives that "you can't expect justice from those examination commissions." This in fact is just what the mother does.

GEORGIAN PIONEER CAMPS STILL INADEQUATE TO MEET REQUIREMENTS

[Editorial Report] Tbilisi KOMUNISTI in Georgian on 24 June 1983 page 3 carries a 900-word article by Georgian Trade Union Council Secretary Zinaida Kvachadze in response to a PRAVDA editorial complaining that only

one-sixth to one-quarter of the children are provided with summer camp accommodations in a number of the republics, including Georgia. Kvachadze sketches the considerable progress that has been made in the past 10 years and gives the number of permanent Pioneer camps of all types along with other children's facilities such as treatment centers. Last year, 28 percent of the children were accommodated. She makes reference to the CPSU Central Committee decree urging that all organizations employing 1500 or more undertake to acquire or build their own children's camps, and names a number of major Georgian outfits, including the Batumi Oil Refinery, that have not yet done so. The Trade Union Council has its own five-year plan to build numerous such facilities between 1981 and 1985.

AMERICAN REPORTER WHO 'SLANDERED' GEORGIAN WINES DENOUNCED

[Editorial Report] Tbilisi KOMUNISTI in Georgian on 23 June 1983 page 3 under the occasional rubric "Pardon Me, Gentlemen!" [designed to respond to specific distortions and falsifications of Georgian reality in the bourgeois media] carries regular feuilletoniste Rezo Dvalishvili's 1500-word piece in response to an unnamed WALL STREET JOURNAL reporter's account of his visit to Georgia's winery institute and his tour of the wine country in search of the "secret" of the reputed excellence and life-extending qualities of Georgia's wines. The JOURNAL man was received everywhere with the traditional warm hospitality but told at every step that there is no "secret" except in the loving care lavished on the grape and its product from the vineyards on. From the very first the man showed himself to be not only ignorant of wines and wine-making but also not very polite, and had a tendency to "let the wine go to his head." Then, after all the warm reception lavished on him, he turned around and wrote the most hostile and distorted reportage imaginable, stating that Georgian wines seemed watery and likening the taste of one variety to "a blend of Madeira and raisins." In one winery, the reporter described the dirt floor as covered with humps "like a field where rats live." In another passage he focused undue attention on all the dirt roads and described village peasant women dressed in black--without, however, seeming to be aware of what that might mean. Well, Dvalishvili ruminates, "in these times of the tourism boom, it's hard to distinguish friend from enemy," and "it takes all kinds."

Then he draws a parallel with the visit of Andre Gide in the 1930s, who was also wined and dined only to return home and write terrible slanders against Georgia. In response, Georgian poet Titsian Tabidze [executed in 1937] wrote a poem "To Andre Gide the Traitor," which contains the line "May our bread and wine poison you!"

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END